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12 December 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

ANGOLA

UNITA Warns Foreigners To Flee Country (THE CITIZEN, 18 Nov 83).....	1
Briefs	
GDR To Aid Hotels	2
Hydrocarbons Discovery	2

BOTSWANA

Briefs	
Party Declared Not Socialist	3

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Briefs	
Former Minister Jailed	4

DJIBOUTI

Industry Minister Discusses Mission to Morocco, Austria (Fahmy Ahmed Al Hag Interview; LA NATION, 10 Nov 83)....	5
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

ETHIOPIA

Progress by COPWE in Establishing Workers' Party (Roberto Correa Wilson; VERDE OLIVO, 13 Oct 83).....	9
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

GABON

Mitterrand Sends Friend To Try To Cool Gabonese Dispute (LE MONDE, 4 Nov 83).....	12
Nucci Says Bongo Unlikely To Visit France (AFP, 29 Nov 83).....	13

GHANA

Briefs

Western Nations Pledge Donation	14
Ivorian Farmers' Delegation	14
Enin Returns From Guinea Congress	14

KENYA

Dependence on Imports Weakens Nation's Economy (Karin Czapla; AFRIKA POST, Aug 83).....	16
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Minister Tells Critics To Stop Attacking Nairobi City
Commission

(Ocharo Joseph, Philip Wangalwa; DAILY NATION, 16 Nov 83).....	19
-------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Moi Criticizes Ministry's Failure To Complete Sewerage
System

(Irungu Ndirangu; DAILY NATION, 16 Nov 83).....	21
-------------------------------------------------	----

LESOTHO

Briefs

Nuclear Arms Deployment Assailed	22
----------------------------------	----

LIBERIA

Briefs

Chinese Medical Team Visits	23
Police Search for Gunman	23

MOZAMBIQUE

Plight of Refugees Fleeing From Famine to Zimbabwe
(THE HERALD, 14 Nov 83).....

24

British TV Film Shows Drought Situation
(Maputo Radio, 30 Nov 83).....

26

Briefs

Swedish Drought Relief	27
GDR Donation Arrives	27
Vietnam Rice Aid	27
Bank Official on Luanda Meeting	27
Netherlands Aid	28
Soviet Cinema Group Visits	28
GDR Transport Agreement	28

NAMIBIA

Independence Seen as More Important Than Cubans (Peter Katjavivi; WEST AFRICA, No 3448, 12 Sep 83).....	29
Skepticism Shown Toward Non-SWAPO Party Conference (Peter Honey; THE STAR, 13 Oct 83).....	31
Efforts of One Farmer May Start New Maize Industry (Peter Honey; THE STAR, 19 Sep 83).....	34
Details on Military School Training Provided (PARATUS, No 9, Sep 83).....	36
South African Police Counter-Insurgency Unit Described (THE STAR, 10 Oct 83).....	38

RWANDA

Habyarimana's Regime Summarized (Omer Marchal; L'EVENEMENT, Sep 83).....	40
Commentary on 'Strict' Penal Code (Francois Byabarumwanzi; LA RELEVE, 1-30 Sep 83).....	42

SENEGAL

PAI Sets Forth Reasons for Joining Opposition Front (TAKUSAAN, 2 Nov 83).....	43
Embezzlement Extending Over Four Years Noted at OPT (LE SOLEIL, 2 Nov 83).....	47

SOUTH AFRICA

President's Council Releases Report on Griquas (THE STAR, 16 Nov 83).....	50
SA Faces Gigantic Job Challenge (THE STAR, 17 Nov 83).....	52
PFP 'Yes' Vote Members Eliminated From Federal Council (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 23 Nov 83).....	54
Treurnicht: CP Now Official Opposition (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 23 Nov 83).....	56
Inkatha Intimidation Causes Abrecsa To Cancel Conference (SOWETAN, 22 Nov 83).....	57
Massive Government Borrowing Forecast (THE CITIZEN, 23 Nov 83).....	58

Container Trading Shows Signs of Revival (Gail Purvis; RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY, 15 Nov 83).....	59
Resettlement of Bakwena Community Examined (Phillip Van Niekerk; RAND DAILY MAIL, 18 Nov 83).....	60
KOP: Kempton Park's Major Employer (THE STAR, 15 Nov 83).....	62
PPF Leftwing Seen Isolated (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 23 Nov 83).....	63
Bophelong Township Residents To Be Relocated (Joshua Raboroko; SOWETAN, 22 Nov 83).....	64
Urban Foundation Accused of 'Propping Up Apartheid' (Jon Qwelane; THE STAR, 17 Nov 83).....	65
Possibility of Establishing Ventures Capital Market Discussed (Malcolm Fothergill; THE STAR, 15 Nov 83).....	66
Cement Import Plan Attacked (Harold Fridjhon; RAND DAILY MAIL, 17 Nov 83).....	67
Details on AECI Explosives Factory Given (THE STAR, 15 Nov 83).....	69
Gerhardt Treason Trial Judge Warns Journalists (THE CITIZEN, 24 Nov 83).....	71
Five Ministers To Share Responsibility for Education (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 24 Nov 83).....	72
Cape Ship Repair Trade Increases (George Young; RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY, 15 Nov 83).....	73
Briefs	
Cotton Growers Urged To Replant	74
Indebtedness Increases	74
Webber Family Quits NRP	74
NGWU Calls for Election Boycott	75
VW-SA Calls for Penalties	75
More Foreign Trade Missions	76
Pandair Freight Offices	76
Computerized Geological Results	76
Hytec Prelude Impact	77
BMW Sales Campaign	77

SWAZILAND

Briefs		
Two Ministry Secretaries Named		78

TANZANIA

PRC Experts for Tazara (DAILY NEWS, 15 Nov 83).....	79	
Tanzanian-Algerian Cooperation Commission Issues Communique (James Mwakisyala; DAILY NEWS, 15 Nov 83).....	80	
KBO Secretary To Brief Nyerere on KBO's Progress (John Waluye; DAILY NEWS, 15 Nov 83).....	81	
NCI Chairman Says Latex Production To Start 1986-1987 (Daniel Mshana; DAILY NEWS, 31 Oct 83).....	82	
Lecturers Ask Government To Raise Crop Producer Prices (Attilio Tagalile; DAILY NEWS, 17 Nov 83).....	83	
Almost Half of Stranded Coffee Transported to Moshi (John Waluye; DAILY NEWS, Nov 83).....	85	
Newly Arrived Generator To Boost Newala Area's Water Supply (Seanokeng Phala; DAILY NEWS, 15 Nov 83).....	86	
SIDA Makes 1983-1984 Grant to Education, Labor Ministries (DAILY NEWS, 17 Nov 83).....	87	
Briefs		
MWATEX Power Problems	88	

UGANDA

International Aid Analyzed in Terms of Democracy, Human Rights (G. Prunier; POLITIQUE AFRICAINE, No 11, Sep 83).....	89
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

UPPER VOLTA

August Revolution-Trade Union Ties Examined (Editorial, Babou Paulin Bamouni; CARREFOUR AFRICAIN, 21 Oct 83).....	99
AFP Reporter Examines Sankara Regime (Phillipe Mudry; AFP, 23 Nov 83).....	101

ZIMBABWE

Refusal of Price Increase Upsets Beef Producers (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 11 Nov 83).....	104
Skilled Emigration Situation Improves (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 11 Nov 83).....	105
Breifs	
Concern About Maize Situation	106
Yugoslav Equipment	106

UNITA WARNS FOREIGNERS TO FLEE COUNTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 83 p 14

[Text]

LISBON. — Anti-government rebels in Angola have warned foreigners to flee the country and have disclaimed responsibility for their safety.

In a statement issued in Lisbon yesterday, the anti-Marxist Unita group said it would not accept responsibility for what might befall members of international organisations or religious groups working in war zones.

The rebels claim they are fighting forces of the MPLA ruling party in nine southern and central provinces and will shortly extend military operations into the capital province, Luanda.

The group, which on Monday claimed the capture of five Britons and 12 Portuguese, said also that it would no longer identify foreigners seized in combat.

The 12 Portuguese were on the verge of mental collapse, but would be held until the Angolan government responded to a demand to release 36 Unita guerrillas.

The International Committee of the Red Cross estimates Unita holds 11 Czechs after releasing 55 on June 30.

In a separate statement issued in Lisbon yesterday, a smaller Angolan rebel group, the northern-based FNLA, claimed it had closed a 200 km stretch of Angola's frontier with Zaire in a raid on November 1.

The group said the intensified fighting in the area had caused the Angolan state airline, TAAG, to suspend flights between Luanda and the Zaire capital, Kinshasa.

CSO: 3400/330

BRIEFS

GDR TO AID HOTELS--A trade agreement valued at \$3 million dollars, about 90 million kwanzas, was signed in Lunada yesterday between our country and the GDR. The agreement, signed by the Angolan minister of foreign trade, Ismael Martins, and the GDR ambassador in Angola, Johannes Schoeche, provides for the supply by the GDR of tableware, china, and towels to the main hotel units of the country. The signing of the agreement coincided with the opening of an exhibition of GDR export consumer goods at the Casa Americana yesterday. The opening ceremony was attended by the minister of the foreign trade and the GDR ambassador accredited to our country. [Text] [MB 300805 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Nov 83]

HYDROCARBONS DISCOVERY--The SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] company has announced a new offshore oil discovery. The discovery site is located to the south of the mouth of the Zaire River. At the first exploratory drilling site, Pitangueira 1 in Lease Area 1, pockets were found 47 kilometers from shore at a depth of 93 meters which gave a flow of 4,600 barrels per day. The Italian company AGIP [Italian Petroleum Enterprise] is the chief operator in Lease Area 1 under a shared production contract signed by SONANGOL and a group primarily formed by AGIP (50 percent), the French company ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] (25 percent) and the Portuguese company PETROGAL [expansion unknown] (10 percent). [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French October 83 p 29] 9693

CSO: 3419/166

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

PARTY DECLARED NOT SOCIALIST--A prominent member of the Botswana National Front, BNF, Mr (Montshiwa), declared that the BNF is not a socialist organization but a mass organization at a rally in Broadhurst, in Gaborone, over the weekend. Mr (Monshiwa) also took the opportunity to condemn the ruling Botswana Democratic Party, saying it was oppressing people and denying them their rights. He said Botswana were not aware that they were still being ruled by Britain. He charged that the Botswana Development Corporation, the Botswana Meat Commission and the Botswana Housing were British oriented. Mr (Montshiwa) also criticized the government, saying it was dividing the society into classes. He said some people are living in luxurious houses, while others are staving in poorly built (share) houses. Mr (Montshiwa) said he hopes that there were men of his age who have the same thoughts and ideas as him with whom he could come together and topple the government. In yet another BNF rally held in (Ginger Board) just over the weekend in Gaborone, another BNF official, Mr (Dabutha), expressed concern over the fact that the president never commented on the Botswana-Zimbabwe border issues when he opened the first meeting of the 5th Session of the 4th Parliament in order to console the people affected. He also accused both the assistant minister of agriculture, Mr (Mothabaphiri), and the assistant minister of local government and lands, Mr (Mothibamele), for what he said was their use of Parliament as Freedom Square. [Text] [MB260746] Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 25 Nov 83]

CSO: 3400/322

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

FORMER MINISTER JAILED--Commander Bondeboli, a former minister, was sentenced to 3 years in prison for participating in the coup attempt of 3 March 1982 it was learned in Bangui on Sunday, 7 November. On the other hand, the Special Court of Central Africa acquitted two other officers also accused of complicity in the aborted "putsch" in which Mr Patasse, exiled to Lome, had been involved.
[Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Nov 83 p 3] 9693

CSO: 3419/166

INDUSTRY MINISTER DISCUSSES MISSION TO MOROCCO, AUSTRIA

Djibouti LA NATION in French 10 Nov 83 p 3

[Interview with Fahmy Ahmed Al Hag, minister of industry, by LA NATION; date and place not specified]

Text] Minister of Industry Fahmy Ahmed Al Hag returned last Sunday from a trip abroad of several weeks. He participated in a meeting of providers of funds for the financing of the geothermal project on 25-26 October in Vienna (Austria) and then in the Second Conference of Arab Private Investors in Casablanca (Morocco).

The minister, who was pleased to grant us an interview, explains the results of his mission to Austria and Morocco in the following.

In Vienna, the minister not only succeeded in giving concrete form to the first stage of the geothermal project with the providers of funds, but also laid the foundations for industrial cooperation with the Austrian Government.

In Casablanca, he made Arab investors aware in particular of the facilities that Djibouti offers for trade and for investments of all kinds. Furthermore, it was decided at the end of this meeting that Djibouti will host the Fourth Meeting of Arab Private Investors in 1985.

Question] Mr Minister, you have just participated in the meeting of providers of funds in Vienna and in the Conference of Arab Private Investors in Casablanca. First tell us about your working meeting in Vienna.

Answer] I carried out a mission abroad which took me both to Austria and Morocco. So, I began my mission in Austria. In Vienna, I first attended the meeting of providers of funds for the geothermal power project. The meeting was held at OPEC headquarters. The purpose of this meeting was to draw up a final plan for financing the first stage of the geothermal power project. As you know, the Republic of Djibouti attaches great importance to this project. It is therefore a priority project for our government and one on which the social and economic future of our young country depends.

[Question] Since independence, the geothermal project has always been an issue in the forefront. Can you give us a brief overview of this project?

[Answer] When the nation gained international sovereignty, we proceeded to search for geothermal energy in several regions of our country with French and Italian assistance. And, consequently, upon completion of the studies it instituted with both French and Italian cooperation, the International Scientific Council, which met in Djibouti at the beginning of 1983, felt the Hanle plain to be a favorable location. This opinion, of course, took certain hydrogeologic factors into account. The providers of funds meeting in Vienna therefore decided to proceed with the first stage of the project in the Hanle plain region. Many donors met in Vienna, including the World Bank, OPEC, the UNDP, as well as the Islamic Bank, and decided to finance the first stage of the project.

This meeting in Vienna took place following an OPEC evaluation mission which visited Djibouti. After this mission's report, certain donors which I have just mentioned indicated their interest in this project. Moreover, the Scientific Council which met in Djibouti at the beginning of 1983 had formulated some recommendations. Thus, in accordance with the Scientific Council's recommendations, the donors decided to finance exploratory drilling in the Hanle plain region. In Vienna, the final outline was worked out and the sum of \$ 16.5 million was decided upon to finance the first stage of the project. This exploratory phase includes drilling in four spots. Geologic and engineering studies to discover the exact geothermal capacity of the area and also to determine the quality of the fluid hidden under this part of the country. Therefore, as you see, this is a very important stage, the success of which will enable preparation of the development stage, in other words the construction of the power plant or the final goal which is, of course, development of the geothermal power itself.

[Question] Can we say then, that if this project succeeds, it will bring about a great social and economic boom in the Republic of Djibouti?

[Answer] Indeed, geothermal power is very much a deciding factor in the social and economic future of our country; for, it must not be forgotten that if this project is completed, the Republic of Djibouti will have cheap power which will encourage a surge in the economy.

[Question] Mr Minister, aside from the meeting of providers of funds in Vienna, have you had any contact with the Austrian Government regarding the next donor's conference?

[Answer] Yes, when the work with the donors was completed, I initiated contacts with the Austrian Government with Austrian cooperation to study financing of some industrial projects. The Republic of Austria has expressed its desire to assist the Republic of Djibouti in building our young country socially and economically.

This desire was expressed during the official visit of our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation to Austria. With Austrian cooperation we examined possibilities involving the two countries.

The Austrian Government has indicated its interest in a cement plant project in Djibouti.

[Question] Mr Minister, this cement plant project has been a subject of discussion for years. Why the delay in the realization of this project?

[Answer] You know, the Government of the Republic of Djibouti has been very cautious about the realization of this project. In the beginning, we examined several possibilities. In 1978 there was a study based on a 300,000-ton capacity. It turned out subsequently that this project was not profitable on the economic and financial level for the production cost per ton of cement would have been very high due to the very high cost of hydrocarbons. The second factor in the abandoning of this study was the problem of selling the surplus on the regional market. You know that the Republic of Djibouti annually consumes between 25,000 and 30,000 tons of cement, therefore it was necessary to find a market to be able to sell the remaining 270,000 tons. Thus, considering the projects which are being built at the moment in many countries in the area (the Gulf countries), marketing the surplus consequently presents many risks. This is why, then, it was decided to examine another alternative, a 100,000-ton plant. And, by means of financing contributed by the Kuwaiti Fund, we completed this study which was entrusted to an Indian consulting firm. Once the study was completed, we had a meeting several months ago with the Kuwaiti Fund in Djibouti.

We noted that the results of this study carried out by the Indian consulting firm did not indicate to us the economic and financial feasibility of a 100,000-ton cement plant. This is why, therefore, also upon recommendation of donors such as the African Development Bank and the Kuwaiti Fund, we finally decided to opt for a third and last alternative: a 60,000-ton plant which would operate on coal power.

The Austrian authorities have shown great interest in this project and have promised me to assist us in its realization. This project would be very profitable, for they have just completed a preliminary study which demonstrated the economic and financial feasibility of such an alternative. The actual study will be undertaken in the very near future and will probably be completed next February.

And, the Austrian Government has also given me its agreement for the overall financing of the plant with very favorable terms which would be approximately \$ 15 to 20 million repayable in 18 years at an interest rate of 50 percent and a grace period of 3 years. Thus, the goal is to build an economically and socially feasible cement plant which must not be a burden to the state, but a source of additional revenue.

[Question] Mr Minister, after your visit to Austria, you went to Morocco where you attended the Second Conference of Arab Private Investors. What exactly did this involve?

[Answer] Following my visit to Vienna, I made another visit to Morocco. In Morocco, I attended the Conference of Arab Private Investors. This is the second conference. The first one, at which I personally represented the Republic of Djibouti, took place in Taef in 1981.

This is a very interesting conference for countries such as Djibouti which are soliciting private investment, whether Arab or other. As you know, we have opted for a liberal regime since 1977. And, for this reason, I would say that the private sector can play a very important role in the development of our economy.

The conference in Morocco was an opportunity for the Djibouti delegation to discuss our country in terms of private investment. We also explained the possibilities that our institutions offer to private investors in Djibouti. Furthermore, we showed that as a central hub we could play a very important role commercially in this part of the world. At the end of the conference it was decided that after Kuwait in 1984, Djibouti would host the Fourth Conference at the end of 1985.

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CSO: 3419/166

PROGRESS BY COPWE IN ESTABLISHING WORKERS' PARTY

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 13 Oct 83 pp 18-19

/Article by Roberto Correa Wilson: "On the Eve of the Establishment of the Party"/

/Text/ Next year, on the 10th anniversary of the victory of the revolution, Ethiopia will establish the Working People's Party, the political vanguard organization which will lead the revolutionary process begun in 1974.

The formation of the party has been preceded by an arduous preparatory effort begun with the establishment in 1979 of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia /COPWE/, which elected President Mengistu Halle Mariam as its supreme leader.

The chief of state indicated that the establishment of the Working People's Party is of great importance: guaranteeing the new political system which will carry the struggle for justice and prosperity in Ethiopia to its final stage.

The vanguard party, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, will direct the complex task of building socialism in a country which inherited a considerable lag in all aspects of national life.

The task of the party in building the new society involves leading the administrative, economic, military, and cultural sectors in an integrated way, as well as in the application of foreign policy.

The second congress of the COPWE, held last January, played a decisive role in the preparation of the last phase in the organization of the party.

President Mengistu himself pointed out in his report to the congress that since its establishment in 1979 the COPWE has divided its mission into three stages: preparation, action, and training the party when, in the future, COPWE itself joins the ranks of the working people.

Major efforts have been made by the political leadership of the country in the recruitment and organization of the most genuine revolutionaries who have been active in the political, economic, social, and military struggle.

Like an embryo of the structure which the new party will adopt, the COPWE established different departments under its central committee, including: production, cooperatives and state farms, population, and future projects.

The COPWE has also been established in the armed forces, an essential aspect in a country which has been the victim of aggression directed against it by neighboring countries and counterrevolutionary groups supported by the forces of international reaction.

President Mengistu, in pointing out the responsibility represented by the establishment of a new organization directing national life, stated that more attention should be paid to bringing new members into the COPWE, coming especially from the working class and from among the peasants.

At the time of the third plenary session of the Central Committee of COPWE the workers made up 2.9 percent of COPWE membership, while peasants accounted for 12. percent, and civilians, military personnel, intellectuals, and other sectors of society made up about 95 percent.

After the issuance of the very specific directives the number of workers in COPWE grew until they constituted 21.7 percent, while the number of peasants grew until they amounted to 3.3 percent; other sectors declined in significance until they represented 75 percent. At present that trend in the organic composition of COPWE is growing.

Throughout the country more than 6,500 study centers have been opened to train the membership of COPWE. In the capital courses continue without interruption to train political cadres at the Yekatik Study Center.

To ensure the inclusion of the most active citizens in this vanguard party, Ethiopia has people's organizations which have turned themselves into supporters of the changes taking place in the nation.

The political leadership states that more than 1 million people are serving as cadres in the different organizations and that this is creating a propitious situation for COPWE to play an effective, leading role.

The Central Committee of COPWE, meeting as the second congress of the organization, has 117 members, 7 of whom belong to the Executive Committee (the highest political institution in the country), 91 of whom are full members, and 26 of whom are substitute members.

The importance of the next congress of COPWE has been reaffirmed, taking into account the economic, political, social, cultural, military, and other conditions which will necessarily have to be analyzed fundamentally at the meeting at which the party will be established.

Next year, in addition to the extraordinary political, social, economic, and cultural significance which the establishment of the Working People's Party will have, Ethiopia will celebrate another event of singular scope: the first centenary of the establishment of its capital, Addis Ababa.

President Mengistu has made note of this combination of events which will give even more meaning to the congress which will establish the Working People's Party and which will be attended by delegations from many socialist countries. He said this "not only has made it possible to strengthen our unity in terms of our objectives but also to acquire profound experience and to open up a broad and fruitful area of cooperation."

5170

CSO: 3448/2

GABON

MITTERRAND SENDS FRIEND TO TRY TO COOL GABONESE DISPUTE

Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Nov 83 p 32

[Text] Mr Roland Dumas, Socialist deputy from Dordogne and a personal friend of Mr Mitterrand, undertook a mission to Libreville on 30 and 31 October in order to try to cool down a dispute between France and Gabon that has resulted from the recent appearance in France of the book "African Affairs" by Pierre Pean (LE MONDE of 25 October). The book covers 20 years of turbulent relations between the two countries. During his visit to Libreville, Mr Dumas was given a lengthy audience with the Gabonese president, Mr Omar Bongo, who presented him with a "memorandum" detailing all of the "accumulated grievances" Gabon has nurtured against France over the last few years. As a protest against the publication of Pierre Pean's book, which it has been impossible to find in published form [in Gabon] since it first appeared, Gabon decided a week ago to ban the dissemination, either in the Gabonese media or on Radio Africa No 1 (headquartered in Libreville), of all news originating in France or mentioning France's role in world affairs. Despite Mr Dumas's visit to the Gabonese capital, this measure--which was never officially announced--continues to be strictly enforced.

This is not the first time that Mr Dumas has gone on personal, unofficial missions for Mr Mitterrand to use his good offices. In connection with the conflict in Chad, he made several trips to countries in Africa. Last August, for example, he met with Colonel Qadhafi in Tripoli.

9516
CSO: 3419/173

NUCCI SAYS BONGO UNLIKELY TO VISIT FRANCE

AB291705 Paris AFP in English 1638 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Paris, 29 Nov (AFP)--Gabonese President Omar Bongo is unlikely to visit France in connection with the current crisis in the relations between the two countries, French Cooperation and Development Minister Christian Nucci said here today.

Mr Nucci, opening a 2-day meeting of a Franco-Malian joint committee, said, "The cloud over Franco-Gabonese relations seems to be dissipating."

The crisis began with the publication of a book by French journalist Pierre Pean called "Affaires Africaines," which alleged to reveal a number of scandals in bilateral relations over the past 20 years. It also described the private life of President Bongo and his wife.

The president was said to be personally offended by the book and as a result forbade the official media to publish any news about France.

The ban remained in force when French presidential adviser Francois de Grossoeuvre went to Libreville last week to try and resolve the two countries' differences. Observers here believed his trip helped to ease tension, but Mr Nucci said settling the issue was "not so easy."

He criticised persons whom he said were trying to harm cooperation between the two countries, especially those who suggested "that we want to destabilise Gabon."

Lawyer Roland Dumas, a personal friend of French President Francois Mitterrand, went to Gabon at the end of October in an earlier effort to resolve the problem and was given a list of Gabonese grievances against France by President Bongo.

A few days later, Gabonese Information Minister Zacharie Myboto denounced "French attempts to destabilise the Gabonese regime," and said Gabon would take appropriate action when the time was right.

Some 25,000 Frenchmen live in Gabon, which has often made veiled threats to turn to other economic and trading partners, especially the United States.

Observers feel that Mr Pean's controversial book highlighted a cooling of relations between the French and Gabonese governments since the French socialists came to power in May 1981.

BRIEFS

WESTERN NATIONS PLEDGE DONATION--Western nations have promised to give Ghana \$150 million in May next year to help it out of its economic crisis. The pledge was made at a 2-day donor conference on Chana held in Paris under the chairmanship of the World Bank. Ghana had asked for \$700 million over the next 3 years. Speaking after the meeting, the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, said he was confident that the money asked for in the 2d and 3d years would also be pledged. Dr Botchway said Ghana did not see the success of the meeting in the magnitude of the pledges made but in the fact that the meeting took place. He said with the help of the aid, the country's balance of payments deficit is expected to fall from \$234 million this year to \$16 million in 1984. [Text] [AB250758 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Nov 83]

IVORIAN FARMERS' DELEGATION--The farmers delegation from the Ivory Coast currently touring Ghana has visited the Eastern Region. They stopped at the Cocoa Research Institute at Akim Tafo and Kwabeng to see the pilot project for the rehabilitation of burned cocoa farms. Speaking at Tafo, the leader of the delegation, Aimer Nobert, said despite the fact that the Ivory Coast has taken over the leadership in cocoa production from Ghana, the quality of Ghana's cocoa is still in the lead and the Ivory Coast is making efforts to catch up. He said although his country has achieved what he described as impressive results in agriculture, its farmers are still learning from countries like Ghana. Mr Nobert welcomed a suggestion by Ghana for a union between the Ghana Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives and its Ivorian counterpart. He said this proposal will be put before the government on the return of the delegation. The acting regional secretary, Daniel Agyekum, emphasized that it is absolutely necessary that the two countries work together to achieve their common aspirations. He hoped the visit would mark a new attempt to further strengthen the friendly relations between Ghana and the Ivory Coast. Mr Agyekum briefed the delegation about efforts by the Provisional National Defense Council and the farmers to solve problems arising from the destruction of farms by bush fires. Dr Asare Nyarku and Dr Yaw Ahinkoran of the Cocoa Research Institute explained to the delegation experiments being carried out to fight cocoa diseases. The Ivorians have since gone to Kumasi. [Text] [AB250827 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Nov 83]

ENIN RETURNS FROM GUINEA CONGRESS--A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mrs Aanaa Enin, returned home today after leading a two-member

government delegation to the 12th Congress of the People's Socialist Party of Guinea. The occasion also marked the 13th anniversary of the Portuguese invasion of that country in 1970. Speaking to newsmen on arrival in Accra, Mrs Enin described the representation at the congress as similar to what it is in Ghana which has its base at the local level. She said the congress discussed social and economic matters with emphasis on mobilization and production. On women's role in national affairs, Mrs Enin said women are the core of the revolution in Guinea and called on Ghanaian women to fully participate in the ongoing revolution at home. She added that total mobilization of the people is the surest way by which the country can move forward. In this regard, sycophancy should give way to constructive criticism in the advancement of the revolution. Delegations which attended the 6-day congress included those from France, the DPRK and the Soviet Union. Liberation movements like SWAPO and the ANC of South Africa were also represented. The other member of the Ghana delegation was Colonel Seidu Ayomah, commander of the Second Infantry Brigade Group. [Text] [AB232230 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Nov 83]

CSO: 3400/320

DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTS WEAKENS NATION'S ECONOMY

Bonn AFRIKA POST in German Aug 83 pp 14-15

[Article by Karin Czapla]

[Text] Kenya's economic development is ill-starred. High energy consumption, lack of raw materials, bankruptcies and unemployment characterize the country's difficult position.

After the failure of an attempted coup d'etat in August of last year, President Daniel arap Moi asked friendly industrialized nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund for financial support for economic reconstruction. In response, the United States signed an emergency aid program in the amount of 165 million Kenya Shillings (K Sh). The IMF also approved stand-by credit after Kenya, in December 1982, had devalued its currency by 15 percent. This measure became especially necessary because the foreign currency reserves, which fell last year from 2.5 to 1.9 billion K Sh. would barely have been sufficient to finance imports for 1 month.

During the first 6 months of 1982, imports amounted to 11.7 billion K Sh; of this amount, 908 million K Sh went for imports from the Federal Republic, which ranks fifth among Kenya's trading partners after Great Britain, Saudi Arabia, the United States and Japan.

Especially hard hit by dependence on imports is the area of manufacturing industries. Nearly all raw materials, semi-finished goods and spare parts must be imported from other countries. Many industrial plants had to dismiss great numbers of workers or have announced plant closings. The wave of firings hit especially the textile industry where about 3,000 employees must fear for their jobs. Tanneries and cement factories also are forced to reduce productions and personnel.

Tourism in Second Place as Source of Foreign Currency

In order to improve the situation, the government has granted to Kenyan manufacturing enterprises--which produce mostly for export--import relaxations for the procurement of material and production equipment. Creation of its own machine tool industry is also being planned. In other areas, too, drastic

economy measures are under advisement. In the fields of health care and education--until now, both had been free of charge--fees will be charged in the future. Other government services also will no longer be free of charge.

Kenya also plans to emphasize foreign trade. The government officially declared 1983 as the "year of exports," since Kenya's exports from January to August 1982 amounted to only 7.8 billion K Sh; thus the trade deficit of 4.8 billion K Sh in 1981 grew to 6.2 billion K Sh last year.

In the opinion of experts, the best export chances exist in the area of agricultural products. Up to now, Kenya's greatest hit as an export was coffee. In the first 7 months of 1982, a production increase from 55,417 tons (1981) to 62,841 tons was registered.

But for farmers the coffee business is no longer profitable. Low world market prices have caused many of them to concentrate more on the cultivation of food, i.e., vegetables and fruit, not least in order to ensure supplies for their own families.

For example, for 1983 a record harvest of maize is expected. Maize is considered the major basic food in Kenya. Above-average harvests are also expected for beans, so that Kenya will again be in a position to supply neighboring Uganda with foodstuffs. But since the growing domestic demand for wheat cannot be satisfied by Kenyan agriculture, in this area the country will remain dependent on imports from the Federal Republic, among others.

The government intends to set aside some 55 million K Sh for fertilizer imports in order to increase food production in the long term.

Next to agriculture, tourism is the largest commercial sector which as a foreign currency source ranks second only to coffee and ensures jobs for about 50,000 Kenyans. Nairobi plays a special role in tourism--above all, it is known as a city of international conferences and as a transit station for flights to the south and east of Africa. In 1981, the capital managed to book about 31 percent of all overnight stays in Kenya.

The following figures demonstrate just how lucrative a business tourism is: In 1980, foreign currency income from tourism amounted to 1.65 billion K Sh; in 1981, it rose to almost 1.8 billion K Sh. The beach hotels along the coast increased their capacity from 934 to 5,466 beds during the decade of 1965-1975. By the end of this year, the number of beds is estimated at above 10,000. Forty-two percent of all overnight stays in the Kenyan beach hotels were booked by visitors from the Federal Republic.

Yet tourism shows declining tendencies, also. For 1982, 1.48 million overnight stays were booked by September, which corresponds to a 1.2 percent decline compared to 1981. For different reasons, the hotel industry also has encountered financial difficulties; the cost for personnel, water, electricity and fuel have recently risen drastically. There is also an insufficient supply of china, linens and table flatware. Experts fear that Kenya in the long run will not be able to compete successfully with neighboring countries.

Kenya's port of Mombasa can hardly be equalled by other African countries in capacity and importance. It handles not only the total Kenyan overseas trade but also trans-shipment for the neighboring countries of Uganda, Burundi and Zaire. The port was only modernized in 1982 and the entire port service was adapted to trans-shipment of containers. From 1981 to 1982, the number of shipped containers rose from 30,527 to 43,000. Enlargement of the harbor continues. This also covers a container trans-shipment point in Nairobi. There, the containers are loaded onto trucks for overland transportation to Burundi and Zaire.

The government hopes that these measures will stimulate foreign trade and increase foreign currency earnings.

Kenya -- Facts and Figures

Area: 582,646 km²

Population: 17.23 million

Language: English

Capital: Nairobi (835,000 inhabitants)

Form of government: Democratic republic

President: Daniel arap Moi

Currency: Kenya Shilling (K Sh) [1 K Sh = 0.19 DM]

Gross domestic product at market prices: 60.46 billion K Sh (1981)

Total import: 11,700 million K Sh (first 6 months of 1982)

Total export: 6,110 million K Sh (first 6 months of 1982)

Mineral resources: Gold, diamonds, sodium carbonate, asbestos, copper

Agricultural production: Coffee, tea, sugar cane, cotton, corn, beans

9917

CSO: 3420/7

MINISTER TELLS CRITICS TO STOP ATTACKING NAIROBI CITY COMMISSION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Nov 83 pp 1, 24

[Article by Ocharo Joseph and Philip Wangalwa]

[Text] Critics of the Nairobi City Commission were last night told to keep off the Commission and to let it complete its "house-cleaning exercise".

The Local Government Minister, Mr Moses Mudavadi, told newsmen that he was shocked at allegations made by the Starehe MP, Mr Charles Rubia, that the Commission had "failed to work effectively and that the now dissolved City Council had been doing a better job".

Mr Rubina was reported to have told a meeting of teachers in Nairobi that the Commission must measure up to the trust bestowed upon it by President Moi and Nairobi residents.

Mr Mudavadi described Mr Rubia's statement as an abuse both to the Cabinet and the public and that he could not allow "people with vested interests to interfere with the smooth running of the Commission". He said the decision to dissolve the council was a collective one taken by the Cabinet, of which Mr Rubia was, at the time, a member.

"I cannot believe that the public in Nairobi would have forgotten so quickly some of the worst instances of maladministration which existed in the City Council before it was dissolved," Mr Mudavadi told the press conference in his Nairobi office.

The council, he said, had sprawling heaps of garbage and stench from that garbage was an embarrassment. The public would be shocked to read some of the instances of utter disregard of public office by some of the ex-councillors who were responsible for the running of the City Council.

He said the report of the Task Force which was recently presented to President Moi would soon be made public.

He said that councillors used to argue over allocation of plots but seemed to have forgotten about keeping the city clean. "The situation was very deplorable and the country should not allow this to happen again," Mr Mudavadi said.

Mr Mudavadi said the Commission took over the running of the dissolved council at a time when the workers were not being paid their salaries and the council had only Sh11 million in its account.

The Commission has paid all the debts of the dissolved council and now had Sh501 million for purposes of improving the city, he said.

He said the council had even resorted to using money collected from water bills to pay workers in contravention of an agreement with the World Bank.

Mr Mudavadi said that there also had been some irregularities relating to the employment of casual workers. When the Commission took over, he said, there were 17,000 workers on the payroll. But at the time of the head-count, the figure had dropped to 15,000, he added.

CSO: 3400/325

MOI CRITICIZES MINISTRY'S FAILURE TO COMPLETE SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Irungu Ndirangu]

[Text] President Moi yesterday criticised a Ministry for failing to complete a school sewerage system in five years.

The President said this in response to a plea by the head-mistress of Machakos Girls High School (California), Mrs Monica K. Kilonzo, who said a contractor started work on the project in 1979 but abandoned it in 1980. She said the sewage system was 80 per cent complete, but could not be used.

President Moi said the Ministry's officials had told him the job would be done. "But they came to complete the job because they knew I was coming here," he added. "I wonder what they were doing all these years," he wondered.

He said that when he took over the leadership of the country, he had announced that he was on the run. "But was that man running?", he asked. "Everybody must do what he is expected to do. Do what God expects you to do," he advised.

"I do not want to be rough with the contractor. But I hope he will do what he is expected to do," he said.

President Moi directed the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to open a science "A" level class to enable the girls to make a choice as to what they wanted to study at the university.

He said this after Mrs Kilonzo told him that the school offered arts subjects only at "A" level. The President said training in science would enable students to study such subjects as medicine, engineering and architecture and to help the country.

President Moi brought a bag of sugar and several bags of rice for the girls at the school. He announced that the Government would give the school Sh100,000 for its development. Earlier Mrs Kilonzo said the school had cut down on consumption of eggs and rice in order to reduce costs. She said the school was started in 1915 and had 620 girls and 27 teachers.

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR ARMS DEPLOYMENT ASSAILED--The Lesotho Peace and Solidarity Committee [LPSC] has expressed shock at intended deployment of nuclear missiles to Europe by the United States and the Soviet Union and has called on all peace-loving peoples of the world to avert the nuclear threat in Europe. In a statement released in Maseru today a spokesman of the committee, Mr (Majara Molapo), branded the Reagan administration a culprit of the nuclear arms race and also accused the Soviet Union of what he described as a senseless retaliation. He appeared to NATO leaders not to allow themselves to be tricked and duped by President Ronald Reagan into sharing what he said was his burden of guilt for atrocities committed in Lebanon and Nicaragua. The spokesman expressed full support of the committee for the UN 36th General Assembly's resolution against the stationing of foreign nuclear military bases on territories of other nations. He also deplored the American nuclear military bases on Japanese territories. The United States has already deployed nuclear missiles in Britain and West Germany. [Text] [MB240713 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Nov 83]

CSO: 3400/319

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

CHINESE MEDICAL TEAM VISITS--A four-man medical team from the PRC is in Liberia to assess the country's medical needs for a possible assistance by the Chinese Government. The Chinese medical team will visit some medical centers throughout the country during the team's 1-month's stay in Liberia to assess facilities available at various hospitals in the country. The doctors, headed by Dr (He Chon Lan), were accompanied to the Health Ministry in Monrovia yesterday by the Chinese ambassador to Liberia, His Excellency Liu Pu. Mr Liu said after the assessment mission, China will send medical doctors to Liberia to work. Health Minister Major Martha Sendolo Belleh expressed appreciation to the Chinese Government for identifying with the country's health needs. The chief medical officer at the JFK Medical Center in Monrovia, Dr Kandai Golakai, and the deputy medical officer of Liberia, Dr Addo Massekoi, said the Liberian Government was very appreciative to China for its assistance. The two Liberian doctors told the Chinese team that facilities at the JFK Medical Center and other hospitals outside Monrovia were inadequate to treat the growing number of patients. They said hospitals in Liberia were faced with shortage of doctors, drugs and medical equipment. [Text] [AB231030 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Nov 83]

POLICE SEARCH FOR GUNMAN--Security officers in Grand Cape Mount County are mounting a massive search for an unidentified gunman who reportedly shot dead a man in Mambo Town Gola Corner District in Grand Cape Mount County. A Liberia News Agency [LINA] report says no further details leading to the shooting incident were available, but it says the incident occurred early this week. LINA quotes the commander of the Grand Cape Mount County police detachment, Major Nathaniel Freeman, as saying that the government should dispatch a reinforcement team to the area to help arrest the escaped gunman. Defense Minister Major General Gray D. Allison, on Monday, announced that an unidentified gunman shot and killed five persons in Yekepa, Nimba County. He said troops are already in Yekepa to restore law and order. [Text] [AB230820 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Nov 83]

CSO: 3400/320

PLIGHT OF REFUGEES FLEEING FROM FAMINE TO ZIMBABWE

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Nov 83 p 5

[Text]

MUKOSA, VICTORIA, are more Mozambicans than Zimbabweans now at Mukosa, Rushinga, near the Mozambican border, according to the local people.

Freshly thatched roofs give away the newly erected homes of the Mozambicans, many of whom walked long distances to seek food in Zimbabwe.

The Mozambicans are much in evidence along the road to Mukosa, some still on the road because for a place to settle, others looking at goats they have brought to sell or exchange for food.

They can also be found further away from the border. Some have been accommodated at Marymount Mission Hospital and others have built homes or erected shelters near villages or townships in lower Rushinga. Others have travelled to Bindura to find work or sell their goods.

At a township near Marymount a Mozambican said he had walked from Umtali — about 150 km from the frontier — and was looking for food. He had brought goats with him to exchange for food, and emphasised it was longer because he was fleeing, not walking.

At Yamuzeyn, on the way to Mukosa, Mozam-

bican women, some wearing only skirts, and their children, many with only an old piece of material tied round them as tunics, sat with Zimbabwean women at a roadside campsite.

These women, speaking in Shona, said they intended to stay in Zimbabwe permanently.

They said some might return to Mozambique if there were good rains.

Most of them lived "nearby" — about two days journey away. The furthest anyone had come was from Umtali, a walk of about five days.

They said many from the north had brought goats to sell and would return to Mozambique once they had food.

One spacer said she wished to live in the area permanently, they said they had left most of their possessions at their Mozambican homes.

Because of their need for food, other than meat, the Mozambicans are willing to sell their goods cheaply. They may also be unaware of today's prices in Zimbabwe. Goats can be bought from them for \$10 or less.

At Mukosa, Mozambicans can be seen raiding furniture from the wood of the Mangorondo tree, apparently for fuel.

Many of the Mozambicans recently reached on the Mukosa road have

been wounded after fighting long distances before finding food.

They frequently tell of people having died on the way to Zimbabwe. A woman and her two children recently left home because of drought. They made it to Bindura, three months after their death, though they expected to die before the Mozambicans got to Zimbabwe.

MARYMOUNT

The manager of the church, Mrs Elizabeth Jaine, Mrs Veronika Grummitt and Miss Gladys D'Almeida have felt so sorry for the people suffering caused by drought they have offered their home there where refugees can stay.

"They are poor and cannot support themselves so we want to be able to continue giving their children away, and would welcome gifts of clothing for the refugees."

At Marymount Mission, staff say the drought has not affected the people of Rushinga as badly as it has those from Mozambique.

While a reporter was at the mission, a local woman told how a Mozambican woman had arrived at her home that evening unable to speak because of hunger.

The influx of Mozambicans is increasing the hardship, the only ex-

perienced by the people of Rushinga. The effects of the drought and the lack of cattle to plough with have been so severe that until recently they were receiving food from the government.

They have not received any food since September and have not been told why. They have become increasingly dependent for food on the fruit and leaves of the baobab tree, which are becoming scarcer as time goes by.

The little they have they share with the Mozambicans. Sometimes they give them food in exchange for goats or poultry. Often they give them food for nothing, simply because they cannot bring themselves to eat and leave others suffering.

"According to African custom you do not allow someone to die at your home. So you just give them food," a Nyamuzaya resident said.

A mother with six children to care for aged from three months to nine years old told of sending a note to school saying her children were too hungry to walk to school.

Her husband was away and she could not leave the children while she could go and buy some flour. This morning she thought her children

The Deputy Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Mario Catani, recently said in Geneva that the situation had not been improved by the summit.

What he added had been able to spark some of the headlines of Mukosa School at 11am Chiltonholme gate a child faint with hunger had recently been unable to write.

He also repeatedly said it might be difficult to regard people fleeing from drought, rather than persecution, as refugees.

Well-fed school pupils apparently have stopped

coming to the gates of their school because they have nothing to eat. The school has been closed for two weeks.

CSO: 3400/330

MOZAMBIQUE

BRITISH TV FILM SHOWS DROUGHT SITUATION

MB301404 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] A television film shown in Britain about the suffering caused by drought in Mozambique has raised a strong public response. The film was made in Gaza Province, Chibuto District, by a team of Independent Television News, and it shows images of children with acute malnutrition. The film records the effects of mine-laying by armed bandits and damage to food transport vehicles.

The film was given peak television showing, and after it appeared the telephone switchboard at Oxfam, one of Britain's largest relief agencies, was jammed with calls with offers of help. Oxfam received 1,200 calls in the first few hours, and a spokesman said it was the most powerful response to a crisis they have seen in years. Some callers offered large donations, and an 86-year-old woman said she would donate her Christmas pension bonus to help drought victims in Mozambique.

Oxfam had decided a week earlier to allocate \$75,000 worth of emergency aid for Mozambique in the form of baby food, first aid medicine, and cloth. The decision was made after consultations between Mozambique's minister of health and Oxfam's regional field officer in Zimbabwe, (Michael Bear). Oxfam is also sending a medical team to Mozambique this week to prepare a plan for further assistance. Oxfam says that the difficulties in Southern Mozambique are not the normal drought situation and are complicated by drought plus destructive activity by South African-sponsored bandits.

The Mozambique news agency has reported from Chibuto that captured bandits have disclosed that the so-called Mozambique National Resistance would make a practice of searching out Frelimo Party members and beating them to death. The agency quotes former bandits who have been captured by the Mozambique armed forces in a military (?operation) of who have surrendered in the eastern part of Gaza. (Eugenio Sigauke), interviewed by the news agency, said in the Mangoro bandit base mock trials will be held of peasants picked up on the road. The result would be certain death for anyone associated with Frelimo who did not renounce the politics of collective work.

CSO: 3400/336

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

SWEDISH DROUGHT RELIEF--The Swedish International Development Authority [SIDA] has made 80 million meticals available to the Commission for the Prevention and Fight Against Natural Disasters. The amount is designed to acquire 21 Scania trucks from Sweden to be used in the distribution of products for the residents of the two provinces affected by drought. Apart from financing the acquisition of trucks, SIDA has also made \$1.5 million available to the commission for the purchase of spare parts. [Excerpt] [MB291835 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Nov 83]

GDR DONATION ARRIVES--A ship from the German Democratic Republic arrived in Maputo yesterday with a donation worth \$10 million made by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the people and party of Mozambique in the fight against hunger. During the handing-over ceremony, the GDR was represented by Johannes Vogel, its ambassador to Mozambique, while the Frelimo Party was represented by Jorge Rebelo, member of the Political Bureau and the first secretary for Maputo. The donation comprises Capulana textiles, shoes, cooking pots, and other domestic utensils, as well as a donation for the Frelimo Party. [Excerpt] [MB292016 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 29 Nov 83]

VIETNAM RICE AID--In Maputo today a total of 2,000 tons of rice worth 500,000 meticals destined for drought victims was handed over to Aranda da Silva, the deputy chairman of the Department for the Prevention of and Fight Against Natural Disasters, by the ambassador of Vietnam to Mozambique. The Vietnamese ambassador who condemned the acts of sabotage and destabilization carried out against Mozambique. [Summary] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 30 Nov 83]

BANK OFFICIAL ON LUANDA MEETING--The five Portuguese-speaking African countries which met in Luanda last week have decided on a number of actions designed to develop multilateral cooperation in the fields of banking and insurance. Speaking to the daily newspaper NOTICIAS on his arrival from Luanda yesterday, Prakash Ratilal, governor of the Bank of Mozambique, commented on the results of the meeting, saying that they represented the Translation into reality of the desire for cooperation. According to the head of the Mozambique delegation, the meeting was marked by growing interest and enthusiasm of each country in deepening and strengthening their relations of cooperation with the other countries so that the experiences of each one serve all. In the context of the banking and insurance subcommission of Mozambique, Angola, Sao Tome, Cape Verde, and Guinea-Bissau, it was pointed out that joint reinsurance and professional training exchanges are already in operation. [Text] [MB291701 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Nov 83]

NETHERLANDS AID--The government of the Kingdom of Netherlands will give Mozambique about \$750,000 for the transportation cost of foodstuffs donated by the government of Zimbabwe. In Maputo yesterday the two countries' governments signed an agreement which puts at the disposal of Mozambique a total of 10,000 tons of maize and 5,000 tons of wheat flour to support drought victims. During the signing ceremony, (Van Dan Weill), the charge d'affaires of the Kingdom of Netherlands, disclosed that his government had this year increased its support to Mozambique in foodstuffs to 20,000 tons of cereals. Also this year, the Government of Netherlands decided to grant technical and financial assistance to the state secretariat for water resources for the development of irrigation schemes for small projects in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Zambezia.
[Text] [MB241900 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 24 Nov 83]

SOVIET CINEMA GROUP VISITS--A week of Soviet cinema begins at the Gil Vicente Cinema House in Maputo tomorrow, with a team of Soviet film directors led by Shody Saidov, chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography of Tadzhikistan, arriving in Maputo yesterday. The Soviet cinema presentation is part of the strengthening of the solidarity and cooperation links which unite the peoples of Mozambique and the Soviet Union. This was stated by the head of the Soviet delegation soon after his arrival in Maputo. [Text] [MB271140 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 25 Nov 83]

GDR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT--A cooperation agreement in the field of transportation was signed in Maputo yesterday between the Ministry of Ports, Railways and Shipping and its counterpart in the GDR. The agreement was signed for the Mozambican side by Angelo Chichava, deputy minister of ports, railways and shipping, and for the GDR by the transport vice-minister, (Gunter Gromann). The protocol signed yesterday provides for a broader exchange of experiences in the field of transportation between the two countries. Meanwhile, the GDR vice-minister of transport concluded his visit to our country today. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 Nov 83 MB]

CSO: 3442/54

INDEPENDENCE SEEN AS MORE IMPORTANT THAN CUBANS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3448, 12 Sep 83 p 2109

[Article by Peter Katjavivi: "When Will Freedom Come?"]

[Text] DURING A recent visit to southern Africa, I met an old Londoner in Ngamiland who had since become a citizen of Botswana. Old people seem to remember distant events sometimes more clearly than recent ones, and Tom Riley was no exception. He talked of London at the turn of the century and of his first encounters in Africa — in Namibia. What was striking about him, though, was his concern for what has become of London today and, equally, his concern that Namibia has still not gained her rightful independence.

As a young man in 1910, Tom Riley sailed from Southampton to Swakopmund to join his father, who ran a small store in Windhoek. He was an early English settler in Namibia and well recalls being instructed by the Germans, then in control of the country, on how to treat the Africans — ill-treatment which he disliked then and dislikes today in the current South African administration.

By 1912 the Riley family were on the move, trekking by ox-wagon from Windhoek to Ngamiland, where they were to settle, trading in cattle and other goods with a largely African population.

Like the Namibian people themselves, Tom Riley saw the question of Namibia as a simple issue of justice and self-determination. Encouraged by develop-

ments in his adopted country, Botswana, he could not see why independence could not be granted to Namibia as well.

What he could not see, though, was the fact that Namibia's future is no longer the simple issue it should be. The country has been turned into a battleground for the preservation of South African and Western economic and political interests.

Since the victory of the liberation movement in Zimbabwe, the South African regime has shifted its policy on Namibia and is entrenching itself in the territory, using it as a buffer zone in defence of the Republic. The consequence of this is the complete militarisation of Namibia. South African military personnel are not confined to active service in the operational area, they have assumed control of most levels of the administration.

This development has not been helped by the intervention since 1981 of the Reagan administration. The American obsession with what they see as a communist threat in the Third World means that, for the Reagan administration, the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is more important than the question of Namibia's independence. These are the two major stumbling blocks to a negotiated independence settlement for Namibia.

It is in this context that one must place the recent trip of the UN Secretary General Mr. Perez de Cuellar, to southern Africa. He had extensive talks with representatives of the governments of South Africa and Angola, the Namibian liberation movement SWAPO and various other Namibian groups to try to overcome obstacles to implementation of the UN plan for fair and free elections in Namibia.

South Africa is said to have been reassured about the impartiality of the UN, to have dropped objections about the composition of the UN military force which will oversee the elections, and to be prepared to settle for a straightforward electoral system (it had previously tried to impose a complex dual voting system designed to boost the chances of those groups it sponsors in Namibia).

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha also made it quite plain, however, that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola still remains the "decisive" obstacle to implementation of the UN plan. So the future of Namibia is still tied to global and regional concerns.

For the Namibian people, this can only mean more bloodshed and suffering. The courage and determination of the Namibian people will no doubt see them through. But it will not be an early dawn of freedom. Sadly, Tom Riley knows he may not live to see an independent Namibia.

CSO: 3400/212

SKEPTICISM SHOWN TOWARD NON-SWAPO PARTY CONFERENCE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Oct 83 p 6

[Article by Peter Honey]

[Text] WINDHOEK--Five years ago there would have been enthusiasm, even confidence, for a new initiative by Namibia's major non-Swapo political parties. There would have been public debate, political movement, newspapers would have been hammer-and-tongs at each other, people would have discussed it in the streets.

Instead, as the five central motivators move resolutely towards a multi-party conference to discuss the territory's future, they are being regarded with bored scepticism--in places where they are being regarded at all.

Prime Mover

Only the DTA's newspaper, Republikein, is bubbling with enthusiasm. But, then, the DTA is one of the prime movers of the conference--along with Swanu, Swapo-Democrats, Damara Council and the Rehoboth Liberation Front.

Public indifference is partly due to ignorance of what it is all about and partly because Namibians think they have seen it all before.

There was the Turnhalle, then the DTA and the National Assembly, the Ministers' Council and, more recently, the stillborn State Council.

The only thing that seems to have survived has been apartheid, through the constitutionalised ethnic second-tiers--no matter that some of their primary functions are soon to be returned to central government.

For anyone who had hoped that the DTA and its governmental accoutrements would be a viable opposition to Swapo, this public indifference towards the multi-party conference (MPC) idea should be lamentable because the MPC looks like everything the DTA should have been but wasn't.

It isn't based on ethnic divisions. It includes more politicians with national, rather than tribal, potential. And it is not setting out to be a political alternative to Swapo.

Prime movers in the MPC say they have convinced DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge that independence through UN Security Council Resolution 435 is the prime goal of the conference.

If this is so--and the DTA is prepared to go for it along UN lines--the aims of Swapo and of the MPC are the same.

Assuming the conference holds to this line, its only real difference from Swapo lies in approach.

Swapo believes the only way to make South Africa grant internationally-recognised independence is through armed conflict.

The MPC believes it can do the same by gathering public support and calling South Africa to account for its dictum: "The people of the territory must decide."

This is the crux of the difference. Swapo believes that it is futile to try to get South Africa to relinquish its hold on the territory through consultation.

Swapo also rejects the MPC because it does not, at this stage, look like becoming strong enough to provide a means for pressuring South Africa.

And, also, Swapo still has the international community behind its armed struggle.

Failed

On the other hand, the MPC leaders say Swapo has failed to bring Namibia to internationally recognised independence. Now they want to try it their way.

The leaders say they are confident the MPC can be built into a strong popular movement and that, eventually, Swapo will not be able to continue to ignore it.

"There is no Namibia National Front," says Mr Mudge, referring to a failed attempt at political unity three years ago.

"This time we are going to get it right."

His colleagues, Swatu leader, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, and Swapo-Democrats president, Mr Andreas Shipanga, acknowledge privately that they will lose popular support initially.

But they are putting their political futures on the line in the belief that they can build the MPC into a movement strong enough to pressure South Africa into agreeing to implementation of Resolution 435--Cubans or no Cubans in Angola.

There is a slim outside chance that they could succeed, if they could show South Africa they had enough grassroots support either to threaten Swapo's

unofficially acknowledged role of majority party in the territory, or to act as a strong opposition after independence.

But many observers believe this is wishful thinking as the MPC has no means of building up popular support among people whose primary aim is to see South Africa out.

CSO: 3400/212

EFFORTS OF ONE FARMER MAY START NEW MAIZE INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Sep 83 p 6

[Article by Peter Honey]

[Text]

After decades of diminishing returns for Namibia's meagre maize industry, a former Transvaal farmer is cutting a swathe through the desert bush, and proving that hard work can produce better maize yields than many of his South African counterparts. His success could spur a resurgence in maize farming in Namibia's northern territory.

OTJIWARONGO — It's no picnic trying to grow maize in the dry Namibian soil, which makes Boet Bester's story all the more intriguing.

This wiry, 59-year-old Western Transvaaler sold his lucrative Delareyville maize farm four years ago and moved with his wife and son to northern Namibia's Otjiwarongo district.

On the fringes of the notorious "terror triangle", Mr Bester bought up a block of dormant stock farms going cheaply because of the drought.

He consolidated the land into a massive 30 000 ha property and began clearing bush.

In a 500 mm rainfall zone, considered marginal for maize production, Mr Bester felt he had a point to prove: that maize can be a viable alternative to beef in the north-eastern territory.

It was the potential of the ground that made him come to Namibia and take on what has proved to be a hard nut to crack.

"It is very good land and it was reasonably cheap," he said.

"And of course there is a tremendous need for local maize production in South West. We have to get nearly all our maize from South Africa."

Last year he proved his point with a vengeance.

From one huge tract of cleared bush

— probably the biggest single maize field in Southern Africa — Mr Bester produced half the territory's total crop.

And he did so with a yield of about 5 tons a hectare — about twice the average South African yield.

It was back-breaking work with his son, Wynand (26), and him spending days at a time camping in a tumble-down house which serves as base for the farming operation, while his wife, Jurina, remained at their home in Otjiwarongo.

Having made his break-through, however, Mr Bester found his troubles had only begun.

Namibia was not geared for intensive maize production and marketing the crop proved a major obstacle.

So, too, was labour. The exclusively pastoral black communities of Namibia produced no one capable of tractor-ploughing or reaping so the farmer was forced to hire specialised labour, at extra expense, from South Africa.

In South Africa every small town in the maize belts has its local co-operatives.

Namibia has only two mills and does not even have its own grain-farming legislation dealing with the marketing of the product.

Mr Bester was forced to hire transport to carry most of his 4 000 ton

crop to the mill at Otavi, about 150 km from the farm.

The rest of the crop he sold privately.

It cost a fortune, and this year's disappointing maize field of only 0,6 tons a hectare did little to recoup the loss.

"It is a lonely battle," says Mr Bester diffidently.

"There are no other maize farmers around here — no one with whom to discuss your problems or to share your farming interests.

"In this game you have got to keep informed of the latest developments.

"Even though we had that one good crop, I am still working at a loss — especially if you consider it is all I have been able to show after four years."

Apart from the working aspects of his operation, Mr Bester's farm, Elandsvreugde, is on the fringes of the so-called "terror triangle", which once a year is infiltrated by Swapo guerillas.

Last year five insurgents passed through Boet Bester's property.

"I have an old cannon which I cart around the field to detonate to keep the kudus from eating all my mealies.

"Well, last year I used it to keep the terrorists away," he says with a smile.

In spite of the financial and physical strains of his endeavour, Mr Bester says he is not about to quit.

This season he is extending his single maize field into a 1 200 ha expanse.

Whether he can repeat his success of last year depends almost entirely on the drought, or lack of it. It could be

the deciding factor whether Mr Bester is still on the land this time next year

This is not important only to him. In many ways the birth of a maize industry in Namibia depends on his success, as other farmers wait to see what happens to this determined man.

The assistant director of Namibia's Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, Mr Kurt Alpers, believes the territory has the potential to not only meet its own maize demand, but to become a maize exporter.

"In fact in the late 1950s we had a maize production of about 69 000 tons.

"Since then it has dropped to where you can't really talk of a maize crop of any consequence."

Last year the two mills at Otavi and Windhoek received less than 10 000 tons of maize.

At the same time the demand for maize and maize-related products in Namibia is unofficially estimated at 130 000 tons.

Mr Alpers, and other agriculturalists, estimate that the territory could produce more than 200 000 tons if all viable ground were utilised.

The decline of the maize crop since the 1950s is ascribed to the increasing costs and drought, but primarily to laziness on the part of many Namibian farmers.

It is far easier to farm with cattle than to plant and reap maize, Mr Alpers points out.

But maybe if people like Boet Bester are allowed to get ahead others will follow.

DETAILS ON MILITARY SCHOOL TRAINING PROVIDED

Pretoria PARATUS in English and Afrikaans No 9, Sep 83 pp 70-72

[Article in English: "Training To Be Perfect"]

[Text]

THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA MILITARY SCHOOL, situated at Okahandja, 70 kilometres North of Windhoek, was established in 1980. Prior to 1980 it was in fact the Training Wing of SWA Command, which was renamed SWA Territory Force in 1978.

At present under command of Col H Jansen van Rensburg, previously SO1 Training and Evaluation, SWATF, the School was established with the specific purpose of providing advanced training for members of the SWATF. This training includes courses to qualify members for promotion and functional employment.

During 1982 63 courses were conducted and a total of 1 200 students were trained. These courses catered for the leader cadre of the Area Force (Commando), Reaction Force (CF), Full Time Force (eg 101 Bn) and the NSM group. The corps provided for are Infantry, Personnel, Ordnance, Finance, Signals, Intelligence, Security, Military Police and Catering. It is expected that courses will be conducted for the TSC and SAMC in the near future.

At present the SWATF units do not have the capability to train their own men in specialist mustering such as mortarmen, signallers, drivers, etc and as a consequence this must also be done by the School. It is, however, hoped that this situation will be solved in the foreseeable future. Presently no training establishment exists for the training of the NS complement of the non-leader group of the non-combatant corps. Hence this responsibility also rests on the School. Non-leaders of the Engineer Corps are also included in this group.

Although some adaptations have been made, approved SA Army syllabi are used for all courses.

The fact that the unit is involved in the training of nine different corps in the SWATF obviously requires a high degree of co-ordination, since objectives vary from corps to corps. Because the numbers involved are relatively small, it is fairly easy to maintain very high standards.

Insofar as the training of the NS leader cadre is concerned, it is one of the unit objectives to do all initial leader training on the same basis for all the corps. This not only ensures uniformity in standards, but negates, or at least minimises, inter-corps jealousy or superiority complexes. In the long term it will greatly aid in the development of inter-corps co-operation and understanding.

A further development of this theme is the training of non-combatant corps members in certain infantry skills. This point of view is based on the fact that the SWATF is an infantry orientated force and that personnel must be able to see to their own affairs during operations.

To illustrate this, it can be pointed out that a FSC Officer is taught subjects such as base protection, convoy protection, anti-mine drills and so on.

An important aspect regarding "parallel" training is the fact that all men selected for junior leader training undergo basic leader training, platoon weapons, teaching methodology and related subjects together. Only after this training are men selected for specific corps training and are then separated for mustering training.

The School is accommodated in three bases. The main base is Okahandja. Here senior courses and the non-leader group, non-combatant NSM are trained. All NS and FTF junior leaders and regimental, non-commissioned officers are trained at the

Osona Base, twelve kilometres South of Okahandja. A field base, designed along the same lines as the SADF bases in the Operational Area, has been established on the farm Oseri-Kari (Honest Man), twenty five kilometres East of Okahandja. It is situated on the 19 500 ha training area and is used to house all infantry courses, other than junior leaders.

As so often happens, there are NSM who were not formally trained as junior leaders, who show leadership qualities in the job situation. Since it is the policy of the SWATF not to promote personnel unless they have been formally qualified, such men must undergo a Regimental NCOs course at the School. The selection of candidates is done by the Officers Commanding of the units concerned. The main aim of this course is to train such men in the duties, conduct and functions of NCOs and although the syllabus covers a wide variety of subjects, the accent is placed on the maintenance of discipline, which Col van Rensburg believes is one of the primary functions of an NCO, irrespective of the job he is doing.

"I therefore expect very high standards of discipline from these men. If they are going to exercise power over others, they must first know what it is like to be on the receiving end. Their personal conduct and appearance must be exemplary both in the military sphere and in public. Similarly they must be obedient, take care of equipment and do their jobs well," the Colonel said.

Making use of largely National Service instructors, but including a small but dedicated core of PFs, the Military School generally places more emphasis on the practical, rather than the written. As far as actual leadership qualities are concerned, Col van Rensburg and his senior Officers and NCOs evaluate their men on a regular basis, looking for such factors as trustworthiness, initiative, self-discipline, physical and mental endurance, basic co-ordination and skills, dedication, personal relations and race relations.

The OC believes that the last two are particularly important in the Territory Force. "Here we deal simultaneously with all the ethnic groups in SWA/Namibia, and I'm pleased to say that we experience few problems," he said. "This requires a lot of adaptability on the part of all concerned. We're not trying to change people's culture, but rather to inculcate a military character into those who come here."

The scholarly image of the unit is borne out by its emblem which consists of an open book, signifying learning, superimposed on crossed swords, a traditional war image. This does not mean, however, that a military atmosphere does not exist at the Okahandja base — it does. As Col van Rensburg expressed it, "We try and pay a lot of attention to human relations here, but not at the cost of lowering military standards."

Apart from this, Col van Rensburg tends to regard the men at the Military School as students rather than troops. "They are quite simply people who are on course at a Military School to learn military knowledge and

skills," he said. "They aren't my troops as such. Only my staff and the junior leaders are under my permanent command. It is important to realize that unlike the position of eg. a battalion, the unit has no other function but training. Hence course members are in fact students while they are here."

Making use of available space and local facilities, the Military School is very active in sport and is busy developing a large sports complex at Osona. Col van Rensburg believes in installing a sense of sportsmanship in his men, as well as using sport as a means of developing esprit de corps. Sport also plays a big part in the physical training programme. The unit has moved into the public sporting arena in quite a large way and now enters many teams in various sporting leagues in SWA/Namibia. Amongst others, teams represent the unit as part of the Okahandja first, second, third and fourth rugby teams in the SWA Central Sub Union league, and in the first hockey league where they are currently in second place.

At a more advanced level, during 1981, three men from the Military School made the SWA Combined Services Athletics team, two are provincial golfers, three are provincial boxers and seven are internationals in the sport of German fistball. Although service shooting, tennis, badminton and squash are also on offer, the emphasis at the School is on 'mass' participation sports — those which can engage a large number of people at the same time. The unit also spends a lot of time on potted sports, holding at least one meeting per month.

As in other SWATF units, religion plays a large part in the lives of the men at the Military School. Although it is impossible to cater for the customs of each of the individual ethnic groups — due to the fact that there are so many and that Okahandja is a small town with very few civilian chaplains — there are nevertheless one PF and two National Service chaplains at the unit. Services are held every Sunday and a formal church parade is held once a month.

When Col van Rensburg visits one of his bases, he is always on the lookout for ways to better them, and this makes itself shown in the vast improvement to the condition of the unit in the last few years. It is only when one looks at photographs taken not all that long ago that one can appreciate the tremendous changes that have been wrought. Dilapidated buildings have been repaired, walls painted, windows fixed and bushes and weeds that made the bases look untidy, uprooted. At the moment all the canteens and messes at the training camps have TV sets, and work is in progress to construct coffee rooms for the troops, NCOs and Officers.

The success of the Military School is indicated by the large number of students who have passed through it. And with plans for the development of a new military complex — including the Headquarters of the Military School outside Okahandja already well advanced, the improved facilities and more spacious conditions can only lead to more efficient training and a higher standard of graduate from the School.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE COUNTER-INSURGENCY UNIT DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Oct 83 p 11

[Text]

WINDHOEK — Koevoet is Afrikaans for crowbar. In Namibia it means death, destruction and near-animal ferocity.

Koevoet is the code-name for the South African Police counter-insurgency unit which is officially credited with 82 percent of Swapo guerillas killed in northern Namibia.

Its supporters consider it the most ferocious and effective counter-insurgency unit in the history of Southern Africa's many guerilla wars.

Many other people — including civilians and clergymen in the territory's Owambo and Kavango regions — hate it.

Allegations of torture and atrocities have been levelled against Koevoet members in the past. In the last three months, however, that sinister image has found expression in Namibia's law courts.

In the tiny town of Rundu, on the Okavango River border with Angola, an inquest is under way into the death in detention of a Kavango schoolteacher, Mr Jona Hamukwya, whose family alleges he was beaten by his Koevoet captors before he died of a brain haemorrhage.

Last month two Koevoet

"special constables" were found guilty of crimes, one of murdering an elderly Owambo villager, the other of attempting to murder a woman and both of rape and robbery.

All of these crimes were committed in one night of violence as the two men, Jonas Paulus and Paulus Matheus, went from kraal to kraal in search of "girls and money".

When an ordinary policeman tried to arrest Paulus three days later, the Koevoet policeman tossed a handgrenade at him, hitting the arresting officer on the chest. The grenade failed to explode.

After succeeding in arresting Paulus, Adjutant-Officer Simeon Nghoshi was commended for bravery and listed for a medal.

"I am afraid (Koevoet) will kill me," Adjutant-Officer Nghoshi told the Windhoek Supreme Court.

He said he would not reveal all he knew of Koevoet because in doing so he would be "heaping burning embers" on his head.

Charges are pending against Constable Karel Hamakali in connection with the shooting of a Mr Moses Aron in an Owambo bottle store in August last year.

In response to the many allegations of brutality lev-

elled against Koevoet, police claim that the true picture of the unit is not being reflected.

The police say Koevoet's task is purely to counter Swapo guerilla activity, and that it is primarily due to the unit's effectiveness that the war has remained at a low intensity.

A unit group commander, Adjutant-Officer George Norval, told the Windhoek Supreme Court last month that members were trained almost exclusively as "killing machines".

Legal counsel Mr Pierre Roux said it was customary for Koevoet members to have teeshirts with slogans like "If you have them by the balls, their hearts and minds will follow" and "I'm gonna go out to kill something today".

Convicted murderer and former Koevoet fighter Jonas Paulus told the court that members were paid bounties of between R100 and R300 for each Swapo guerilla they killed.

Sources said several Koevoet members are captured Swapo fighters who have been "turned". Estimates of the number of "turned" guerillas range from 10 to 50 percent.

The reason for the apparent ease with which the

fighters "turn" is said to be money. The starting salary of black Koevoet "special constables" is about R400 — a lot of money in a society starved of work.

Koevoet now operates in Owambo, Kavango and Kaokoland. Each group is made up of 50 Namibians from the particular tribal region, headed by four white South African — and lately Namibian — policemen.

It is an open secret that Koevoet is used against Swapo far more than conventional army units in northern Namibia.

It is a matter of pride for Koevoet fighters to charge into a firefight, disregarding enemy fire, in a death-defying manner.

A source said: "They are expendable and that is why they are trained like that. Even so, we lose few men."

The tensions are many for these rough, unshaven figures. After-hours fights between them and military or civilian personnel over a careless word are legion in the operational area.

Koevoet kills are not usually released, but in May last year police reporters from South Africa were told that Koevoet killed 511 guerillas in 1981 and 120 in the first five months of 1982. In those 17 months, the unit lost 15 fighters.

The unit was started under the command of Natal's former security police chief, Brigadier Hans Dreyer, in 1979 as Operation K.

Now Namibians fear South Africa is sowing the seeds for a civil war as they utilise more and more locals in the fight against Swapo.

CSO: 3400/212

HABYARIMANA'S REGIME SUMMARIZED

Brussels L'EVENEMENT in French Sep 83 p 35

[Article by Omer Marchal: "Rwanda--Ten Years: Bet Taken"]

[Text] Several of his peers had come to the stadium to celebrate the 10 years of power of General Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, brought to leadership of the little republic on 4 July 1973 by a military coup d'etat just like dozens of others that have been plotted in Africa for 20 years. At the head of the guests was Marshall Mobutu and President Bagaza of Burundi, witnesses of the good understanding between Kigali, Bujumbura and Kinshasa, which, when all is said and done, is a good sign for the future of this economic community of great lakes countries.

Other signs of the time in Africa: a demonstration of tangible expression by thousands of children, young men, girls, organized by professional agitators from North Korea; and also a military parade at a more than reassuring distance from the official platform. Since the assassination of the late Anwar al-Sadat by one of his own troops, Africa is taking its precautions.

Having granted me the first interview of his presidential career the day after his power takeover 10 years ago, he had promised that his first objective would be national reconciliation. A promise kept, even if it has caused him several unpleasant occurrences, the least not being the plot aimed at eliminating him more than 3 years ago, because certain extremists, heirs of the peasant revolutionary spirit which dismantled the old feudal regime in 1959, were reproaching Habyarimana for his excessive equanimity with regard to the descendants of the old aristocracy of the Batutsis. Juvenal Habyarimana stood fast, and even volunteered to pardon--a rare luxury in Africa--the only man condemned to death by the trial following the conspiracy. Certain people, even among the most loyal supporters of the Rwandan president, reproached him for this tolerance.

General Habyarimana is not a bloodthirsty man. The days in which we were in Kigali those persons were reputed to be dead, assassinated, tortured. Along with my colleague Lucy Bragard from the Brussels daily LA CITE, close to the Christian unions of Belgium, we asked to see them. And we saw them. They were living, they were not being tortured, and, with all due deference to their protectors, Baron Evence Coppee and Mr Molitor, former head of the king's cabinet, these prisoners (aside from their lost liberty) are living neither better nor worse than the peasants from the hills.

One of Rwanda's worries is the flow of refugees from Uganda who have been camping for 10 months in Red Cross tents near the national park of Akaguera. Today the problem is known worldwide, but it is difficult to see how it could be quickly resolved, insofar as it reopens once again the question of colonial boundaries which no responsible African head of state could allow himself to bring up again for a long time.

There is also certainly the drama of enclavement, which puts Rwanda at the mercy of its neighbors and cuts it off in both east and west from the oceans. In fact, for the moment Rwanda's only possible communication route to the port of Mombasa is, unfortunately, through Milton Obote's Uganda, which puts Rwanda in a difficult political position. In order for the African community of the great lakes countries to become a reality, they would have to be able to reach the ocean to the west through Zaire, by the Bujumbura-Kigali-Goma-Kisangani road. There is also the food deficit which reappears constantly in spite of the sometimes impressive agricultural development effort. And certainly, there is money. The Rwandan franc, tied to the dollar which is climbing and climbing is, in the eyes of certain experts, an obstacle to the normal functioning of import-export laws, but none of these experts could guarantee an option that would be without real risk for the economy of the entire country.

These are only several aspects of the immense tasks that required the attentions of President Habyarimana. But the essential one has been safeguarded for 10 years: peace, the relative understanding of ethnic groups, even if, here and there, there are drowsy signs of an always possible return to restiveness.

9955
CSO: 3419/145

RWANDA

COMMENTARY ON 'STRICT' PENAL CODE

Kingali LA RELEVE in French 1-30 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Francois Byabarumwanzi: "Down With White-Collar Crime!"]

[Text] The Rwandan penal code is one of the most severe in matters of repression of crimes and offenses of all types. Homocide is severely punished. The safety of the state is protected by still harsher laws. That is a good thing. Even vagrancy and lying, classed under the heading of "infractions against public safety", are discouraged by prison sentences. But there are infractions which are of extreme seriousness to us and which are only punished in an absent-minded way.

What, in truth, does a man deserve who draws from the state coffers 60 million of our francs, in a country where, according to estimates, the annual average per capita income hardly exceeds 20,000 Rwandan francs? What does a man deserve who embezzles for his own personal use goods that have been set aside to meet the needs of an entire community?

Rwandan law certainly provides for penalties for those who embezzle public funds or live by corruption, but they are astonishingly light compared to penalties for other misdeeds

And what's more, they are rarely applied. One often has the impression that the higher the embezzled sum, the less the official is punished. I have read somewhere that in certain countries the penal code is reserved for the poor and that for the rich only the commercial code exists. Will we have to reach that point? Thanks to God, no!

9955
CSO: 3419/145

PAI SETS FORTH REASONS FOR JOINING OPPOSITION FRONT

Dakar TAKUSAAN in French 2 Nov 83 p 5

[Excerpts] The commemoration of the anniversary of a political party is perceived by its founders as a very important landmark, especially if the party in question is the African Independence Party [PAI], which on Saturday celebrated its 26th anniversary of existence and struggle. This organization proved its worth not only by having dared, during the colonial period, to brandish the red flag and black star, to struggle for the independence of our country--indeed of our continent--but also by continuing its struggle against imperialist policy in Senegal.

On Saturday at Peoples House, the people--as we might term the progressives, including old veterans who have fought with Majmout Diop and the PAI--turned out in large numbers to commemorate the event.

The PPS [Senegalese People Party], represented by its deputy secretary general, Khassim Diagne, and the MDP [Peoples Democratic Movement], represented by Mody Diagne--both member parties of the United Anti-Imperialist Front which the PAI is joining, participated in ceremonies marking the 26th anniversary of Senegal's first Marxist-Leninist party. After the singing of the "International," an anthem well-known to all Marxist-Leninist parties, Secretary General Majmout Diop took the floor to describe the significance of such a development for his party.

Twenty-six years, he said, is not a long time "for a country, but is quite a lot for an organization. In 26 years, we have seen the passing of organizations, politicians, militants faithful to the cause of the people. In 1957 we saw the birth of the PAI, a Marxist-Leninist party, a workers' party inspired by the immortal Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party of the USSR [CPSU]. It is a party we had to struggle to maintain, and we have done so against all opposition. Our party has hoisted the red flag with the black star over Senegal and over Africa."

What is there to celebrate? The PAI's answer: the return to the path of unity, taking stock of ourselves, remembering our friends who have remained faithful to our cause in spite of prison, exile, harassment, betrayals.

The leader of the PAI stressed that his party faces a lengthy historical struggle to see the red flag and black star fly over Senegal's public buildings. He concluded by saying that the PAI was not in a hurry, since there is certain victory at the end of the road. Majmout Diop's improvised remarks were greeted with sustained applause by party militants and other guests.

The second part of the ceremonies was devoted to a conference introduced by Moussa Kane, member of the SEPO [expansion unknown]. The conference was on the subject of unity, which, as Majmout Diop has underlined, is the watchword of the PAI in its anti-imperialist struggle. In his introduction, Kane first of all castigated the imperialist policy of the United States in the dispatching of 2,000 "Marines" to Grenada. He asserted that Europe is the bridgehead of American imperialism, with 36,000 soldiers stationed there. The United States, he continued, will suffer a stinging defeat, as Portugal has in Angola. "Our party reaffirms its support to the Namibian people in their struggle, to the ANC [African National Congress], and to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], the sole legal organization, whose role in the struggle against Portuguese imperialism has been decisive." He also condemned imperialism, which supports the unpopular government of Hissein Habre.

Turning to the subject of unity, which he discussed with great enthusiasm, Moussa Kane said that the problem of unity as it is faced by the communist international presents four distinct issues:

- (1) the united proletarian front in the advanced countries;
- (2) the anti-imperialist front in colonies and semi-colonial states;
- (3) the question of the independence of the workers' party in the united anti-imperialist front; and
- (4) the question of the hegemony of the workers' party in the united anti-imperialist front.

Interests and Objectives

The conference leader started off with the example of the Third Communist International where the issue was whether or not to renew the temporary accords with the Second Communist International or the Second I/2 [as printed] Communist International. He said that Lenin's tactic could be summarized as follows: if the workers' parties in a given country are unable to come to an understanding because of political and ideological divergences, they should form a united workers' front based on accords between working class organizations, for objectives that are in conformity with the interests of the working class.

According to Moussa Kane, it goes without saying that for Lenin this is one of the most effective techniques, as it can move the leadership of parties that are on an incorrect path to correct their mistakes, and accelerate the process of political unification. Or, in the opposite case, where leaders temporarily accept the united workers' front but continue to pursue a nonproletarian policy orientation, then the working class, which will be

following this closely, will throw out those leaders: which will also contribute to the political unity of the working class party.

Concerning the second point, the united anti-imperialist front in colonies and semi-colonial states, in those countries one can observe that the proletariat, the peasantry, the petty bourgeois elements and the national bourgeoisie are all fighting against imperialism--to be sure, with different methods, different programs, different ideologies and different organizational structures. But despite all these differences, unity remains possible on the basis of the struggle against the politico-bureaucratic and comprador bourgeoisie.

The program of democratic revolution thus becomes a program of the united anti-imperialist front. If there remain organizations which give lip service to nationalism and patriotism without really espousing it, the anti-imperialist front provides a means for unmasking them, because they will never agree to nationalizing the wealth of the imperialists.

As to the question of the independence of the workers' party in the front, that is a question of political and theoretical principle, since the working class, in our era, is obliged to organically link the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution.

Ideological and Political Direction

The hegemony of the workers' party within the united front is not determined by the quality of the Marxist militants participating in the institutions of the front. It is not necessary that in every instance Marxists represent 3/4 or 2/3 of the front, and non-Marxists 1/3. It is not necessary that in every instance a Marxist must be the president or first secretary general, however the position is designated, of the front. The question of hegemony is essentially one of ideological and political direction: whether the parties constituting the united anti-imperialist front elaborate a program of national democratic revolution which coincides with the minimum program of the revolutionary workers' party.

If, in practice, the front defends that program to the masses, makes it a propaganda line, the political meaning is that the components of the front agree to defend the minimum program of the working class. Hegemony is not an issue within the anti-imperialist front only at the moment when the structure is set up: it precedes the existence of the front and can exist at the same time without the front. However, the struggle is broader, more effective, with a united front and a united leadership, once the peasantry, the petty bourgeois elements and the national bourgeoisie agree to propagate amongst the masses a political program which corresponds to the program of the workers' party.

Starting with this minimum program of the workers' party, said the conference head, it is a question of organizing for what Comrade Antonio Gramsci calls "this active consent." "The independence of the revolutionary workers' party also enables it simultaneously to work for the front's program within the united anti-imperialist front and its own minimum program outside the front."

According to Kane, those are the various political and theoretical aspects of the united workers' front and the anti-imperialist front.

After having recalled the position of his party before the elections on opposition unity, the conference head acknowledged that it is quite to be expected that--in the absence of opposition unity of action, which would certainly have weakened the political position of the PS [Socialist Party]--the PAI should fly the banner of the red flag with the black star which represents the workers of Senegal and Africa.

It is clear, he continued, that the majority of the working class are not members of the PAI and indeed cannot be members of it, since a vanguard party does not incorporate an entire social class, or even necessarily 2/3 or 3/4 of that class. If the PAI presently enjoys the support of 2/3 of the workers of every degree, and if its popularity among the workers is increasing and showing signs of general proletarian identification with it, that does not mean that the majority of the workers are PAI militants. It simply means that the majority, without being communists, tend to identify with the aspiration of the popular masses toward unity after the electoral coup d'etat of February 1983.

Discussing the reasons for PAI's adherence to the "Suxxaly Rew mi" [opposition front], the conference leader said that owing to presently insurmountable obstacles which impede the formation of Marxist-Leninist working-class organizations, "we have agreed, while maintaining our own independence fully, and continuing to follow our own principles, to contribute to the formation of the United Anti-Imperialist Front (Suxxaly Rew mi) in association with the MDP, the LCT [Communist Workers League] and the PPS, by proposing Mawdo Mamadou Dia for president, while awaiting the adherence of other political organizations on the basis of the program of national democratic revolution. In the current conditions, the United Anti-Imperialist Front is the only correct response to the electoral coup d'etat of February 1983, just as at the level of the workers' day-to-day struggle, united labor action against bosses and government to satisfy the grievances of the laboring masses (unemployment, high cost of living) remains the only possible path to achieving organic labor unity."

9516
CSO: 3419/163

SENEGAL

EMBEZZLEMENT EXTENDING OVER FOUR YEARS NOTED AT OPT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Nov 83 p 2

[Excerpts] Two officials in the Office of Posts and Telecommunications [OPT] have diverted some Fr CFA 300 million from OPT coffers in the space of 4 years.

The well-oiled machine began to squeak dangerously the day the director of CCP (Postal Checking Accounts) himself found out that Mbaye Diouf, head of CCM (Postal Order Control Center), had two CCP accounts. Previously he thought Diouf to have only one.

Suspicious, the CCP director examined Mbaye Diouf's two accounts and found that they hid large movements of funds (credits and debits). The CCP director also noted that one of the accounts had just recently been credited in the amount of Fr (CFA) 6.2 million. He then attempted to find out the source of that money. The answer was not long in coming: a postal order had been deposited in the account. The CCP chief then had to set about to determine the authenticity of the postal order: the thread could be followed easily, because such a document is subject to very carefully prescribed procedures.

The in-house investigation soon disclosed the fact that the notorious postal order had not been registered anywhere: it was not in the records kept of such orders, nor was it on the summary of orders issued at the Dakar customs control annex, a summary list kept by the post office. Yet it was from the annex that the 6.2-million-franc order was supposed to have been issued.

Now the CCP director was sure: the order crediting the account of Mbaye Diouf was a false one! The OPT investigator needed no more prodding, and he uncovered one thing after another. First of all he found that Mr Diouf's two accounts were replenished quite frequently with false documents.

But then the CCP chief stopped to reflect a bit: Mbaye Diouf could not have done this all alone; he must have had accomplices in the affair! And soon enough the in-house investigator went on to the second stage of his inquest: examination of the records of various employees who in their positions at the Dakar annex would have been able to tinker with the orders. And so, as

luck would have it, he came upon the account of one Abass Faye and ascertained that, like those belonging to Diouf, it frequently received false orders.

But now the quarry sensed trouble, and the CCP director presented his information to his permanent under-secretary, who filed a complaint with the Plateau commissariat. Mbaye Diouf, chief of the CCM, and Abass Faye, an agent at the Dakar annex, were taken to a hearing before the commissariat, interrogated, then released but ordered to return the following day.

However, on returning to his house, Abass Faye tried to kill himself. Fortunately, Mbaye Diouf's accomplice took less than a fatal dose. The explosive dossier went from the Plateau commissariat to the economic and financial brigade (a branch of the criminal investigations division).

Nevertheless, the Plateau inquest also showed that one Saliou Niang, a CCM agent like Mbaye Niang, was involved in the affair. One fine day Saliou quite by chance came across a very large money order made out to Mbaye Diouf. Intrigued, Saliou discussed it with the latter and demanded clarification. To make a long story short: his supervisor explained in exact detail to him the whole process whereby he and his sidekick, Abass Faye, had embezzled the money for themselves. Armed with this information, Saliou Niang had two options: denounce the two men or keep quiet. In the end, he opted for the latter, but managed to get paid for his silence. On a regular basis he was getting sums of money from Mbaye Diouf that represented his share of the ill-gotten gains.

So much for Saliou Niang, but what about Abass Faye? His role was different: he was providing the money orders, inscribed with all the proper authentications, and Mbaye Diouf filled in the amounts and his account number. The proceeds were divided after each successful operation: Diouf and Faye split them fifty-fifty, with the funds being turned over in person, of course.

But somewhere along the way, Mbaye Diouf realized he might be left holding the bag all by himself, particularly if someone were to sniff out the scheme. It was for this reason that he began depositing money to the account of his associate, Abass Faye. It must be noted that the latter did indeed take the funds. According to the results of the CCP investigation, between July 1979 and September 1983, Mbaye Diouf's accounts received the proceeds from 75 false orders totaling Fr [CFA] 288,466,000. Abass Faye's account received the proceeds from 5 false orders totaling 16.5 million.

And while the incriminating documents with respect to Diouf and Faye were there for the taking, the same was not true for Saliou Niang, who was paid directly by Mbaye Diouf.

In any case, according to investigators with the economic and financial brigade, Saliou Niang has made a complete confession: he reportedly received a total of 6 million as the price for his silence.

And what did the postal employees do with the embezzled money? It would seem that, like typical Senegalese, they used it to live the good life,

complete with the purchase of land, villas and vehicles. It appears, then, that the money has been spent, for the gentlemen in question claim that only a few crumbs are left: not more than 3 million here and 1 million there.

As soon as it was informed, the ministry responsible for OPT ordered an in-depth investigation.

9516
CSO: 3419/173

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL RELEASES REPORT ON GRIQUAS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Nov 83 p 11

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The President's Council has brought out a major report to improve the lot of the Griqua people — one of the smallest of South Africa's minority groups.

The report is a culmination of a number of investigations over the past 10 years and lobbying by groups of Griquas for recognition as a separate group with its own culture and traditions.

The main recommendations of the constitutional committee of the council are:

- That the Griquas be treated as a minority group within the coloured community.
- One or two of the nominated seats in the planned new House of Representatives for the coloured community be given to representatives of the Griqua community.
- That compensatory land should be given for land held by the Griqua community that was included in the Transkei.
- There should be an easing of Group Areas Act restrictions on agricultural land in areas where Griquas were concentrated.
- Griquas should be grouped together on a voluntary basis in coloured group areas.
- Extra housing should be made available, particularly in Kokstad, Matatiele and Kimberley.
- White properties in the northern Cape town of Campbell should be purchased and the town declared a coloured group area.
- The State should purchase areas in the Kokstad CBD in the Coloured Group Area for rezoning for business purposes, and the Small Business Development Corporation should assist in the establishment of businesses.
- More creches, schools, homes for the aged, sports facilities and amenities should be provided.

The report said there was no need for a separate department of culture and education to deal with the Griqua people who were a "numerically numbered group".

The report lays out in great detail the history of the Griqua people from their origins as a mixed race group through their movement around the country to their present socio-economic position.

Their population size is in dispute, ranging from the 20 680 reflected in the 1980 census through to 50 000 calculated by a University of Stellenbosch demographer, Professor J L Sadie.

The committee found that the various substantial land claims made by spokesmen for the Griquas were not based so much on legal validity but on "a deeply held conviction that the Griquas have an historical right to their own territorial area".

At a Press conference, the chairman of the committee, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, said although the Griquas were a separate

people with deep historical roots in South Africa, there was no call or need for a separate Griqua homeland.

Asked whether the President's Council now intended to investigate the claims of every minority group in depth, he said the Griquas had special claims no other group had.

This applied particularly to problems with agricultural land and there was no need for investigations into other small minority groups.

The report would bring to public attention a segment of "our history which very few people know about".

The great tragedy of the Griqua people was that they were spread and divided and that although they had played a major part in taming South Africa, they had lost much in the process.

CSO: 3400/329

SA FACES GIGANTIC JOB CHALLENGE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Nov 83 p 11M

[Text]

NETWORK, The Star's public participation project to seek solutions to South Africa's most daunting problems, continues to look at the spectre of mass unemployment. There is hope, says Andre Spier, head of Syncrom, the think-tank organisation which, with The Star's CARE campaign, runs Network.

Network is a project jointly organised by Syncrom, a thinktank organisation, and The Star's CARE campaign which is a long-established public participation project dealing with daily life.

Network is already well into the problem of "what happens after retirement" and has held public workshops on the subject and is now organising a full conference for next year.

For some months it has also been presenting the public with "briefings" by Andre Spier (founder-director of Syncrom) on unemployment — a problem which could seriously destabilise South Africa. Andre Spier, an economist renowned for his ability to crystallise even the most complicated situations, researches the problems.

More than anything Network is looking for public input. If you wish to comment, criticise or offer suggestions either publicly through The Star's letters column or privately to Mr Spier, then you are invited to write to Network, The Star, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

How well we cope now with providing jobs for South Africa's growing population — 30 million now and about 80 million in less than 40 years time — will have a direct bearing on our future social and political stability.

Since about 33 percent of the population forms the labour force, the economically active popula-

tion will grow from the present 10 million to about 24 million by the year 2020, one generation from today: 14 million new workseekers in a country which is about to become fully urbanised and industrialised.

If we consider the fact that fully industrialised nations with zero population growth have accepted high unemployment as

a problem unlikely to go away, then we can begin to appreciate the size of the challenge facing South Africa.

Western policymakers consider 4.5 percent unemployment to be "full" employment. In 10 years' on viable full employ-

ment.

High unemployment, therefore, will not only be translated into social

instability but also into missed market opportunities.

Maintaining full employment, though, will not be enough. For our economy to survive, we need to export and to exploit our natural resources.

Both processes require advanced production systems and high productivity, measured against international standards

This in turn demands keeping in step with developments in automation, robotics and information systems, all reducing the need for people in the primary and secondary production sectors.

On the surface it seems these crucial goals are mutually exclusive.

But this need not be so.

Syncom has repeatedly stated this and we say it here again: it is not the time this percentage is expected to shift to 8.5 percent.

If present trends persist, the percentage for South Africa in the year 2 020 could well be 20 percent — or 5 million unemployed.

Yet this need not be so. There is still time to design policies and corporate strategies to achieve high growth rates and near full employment for South Africa. Failure to do so will have grave consequences indeed.

Whereas the advanced nations, with static populations and, therefore, static markets, show signs of saturation in certain sectors of consumer durables, South Africa could enjoy a double advantage: 60 percent of its present population still needs everything in terms of quality housing, furnishings, equipment and more sophisticated consumption patterns.

And this market will grow by 50 million people

in the next 37 years, a population growth equal to the present population of West Germany.

A gigantic market indeed .. provided we can create the buying power. This buying power will depend almost entirely

task of commerce and industry to create jobs, but to produce goods and services in the most cost-effective and competitive manner possible.

From where, then, will the new job opportunities come?

From new business ventures. The more new businesses we create the more we enable existing ventures to modernise.

And here we come to the crux of the matter: if the basic production sectors such as housing,

food, clothing and shoewear, retailing, basic products and services are being monopolised by advanced production giants, the establishment of new, small businesses in these sectors will be threatened.

Instead, the advanced white-core economy will have to diversify into high technology areas in which small new ventures will find it difficult or impossible to compete.

At present the white-core economy is virtually blocking the emergence of a sorely needed black economy.

● In the next briefing Network will outline a strategy for full employment, high economic growth and profit opportunities for all.

CSO: 3400/329

PFP 'YES' VOTE MEMBERS ELIMINATED FROM FEDERAL COUNCIL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **PARLIAMENTARY caucus members and other senior Progressive Federal Party members who were in favour of a "Yes" vote in the referendum were all axed from the PFP's federal council, apparently in accordance with a well-orchestrated plan.**

The Citizen was told yesterday that this plan, believed to have been devised by the Left-liberal wing of the PFP, was known in advance to those members who were eventually voted out of the federal council at the PFP's bi-annual congress in Johannesburg last week.

It appears that the main aim of this plan was to get rid of the old reformist memoers, including Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, Mr Dave Dalling, MP for Sandton and Mr Horace van Rensburg, MP for Bryanston, from any top position in the party.

It also appears now that this was the reason why Mr Schwarz announced that he was not available for re-election to the federal council. If he had not withdrawn in advance he

was likely to have been defeated.

Warned

Mr Dalling, who, The Citizen understands, was warned in advance he would be opposed and defeated if he stood for election to the federal council, did not believe a plan to oust him existed and he decided to test that belief by standing for re-election.

The result proved the existence of the plan and Mr Dalling, very bitter about this action against a party member who put in everything he had to promote the party, wrote a letter to his leader, Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, in which he offered to resign as party spokesman for justice and the media.

Mr Dalling's letter was to have been discussed late yesterday by Dr Slabbert and Dr Alex Boraine, chairman of the federal council. Dr Boraine said a statement would be issued later.

The Citizen understands that a plan to get rid of the reformists within the PFP from all executive positions started after a caucus meeting where Professor Nic Olivier promoted a "No"

vote in the referendum and certain other members were of the opinion that they should either have a free choice or that the new constitution should be given a chance.

Eventually it became clear that there would be no reformists or "Yes" men in any future leadership position of the PFP.

The Citizen also understands that Prof Oliver's influence on the PFP leadership to go for a "No" vote was so strong that anyone who would have opposed the official party line after the PFP's acceptance of "No" stance in the referendum ran the risk of being axed from the party.

Approached for comment yesterday on the existence of a well-orchestrated plan to kick out the of the federal executive those who favoured a "Yes" stance, Dr Boraine, MP for Pine-lands, said "I find it difficult to believe."

"I know nothing about that."

"How do one orchestrate delegates from all over the country to vote one way or another in an open election?" Dr Boraine asked.

No crack

Asked whether he considered the defeat of Mr Dalling as the first signs of a crack in the PFP Parliamentary caucus, Dr Boraine said "one personal disappointment can hardly be described as a crack in the party."

Dr Boraine said there had been no infighting or differences of opinion on policies within the PFP — a fact proved by the unanimous re-election of Dr Slabbert as PFP leader at the congress.

Mr Dave Dalling told The Citizen yesterday: "I did not expect to be defeated in the election of the federal council."

He said he had worked a whole year very hard for the PFP and the election result was a big disappointment for him.

Best interests

"I accordingly considered the defeat a vote of no-confidence in my hard work and thought it would be in the best interests of the party to offer my resignation from the 'portfolios' of justice and media to my leader, so that, should he wish, he could reallocate them in the best interests of the party."

Mr Dalling also said he was not aware of any orchestrated move to remove him from the federal council.

Mr Schwarz was not prepared to comment on any orchestrated plan to

oust him or his fellow reformist members from the executive.

He reiterated that he had "decided well in advance of the congress not to make himself available

for re-election to the federal council".

Asked to comment on rumours that he would be available to represent the PFP on the President's Council, Mr Schwarz said: "I will not be avail-

able to serve on the President's Council."

"I am an MP and I will remain in Parliament as MP for Yeoville handling the finance "Portfolio" of the PFP," he said.

CSO: 3400/329

SOUTH AFRICA

TREURNICHT: CP NOW OFFICIAL OPPOSITION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 83 p 14

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

MANY Whites will eventually realise that they have been deceived in the Referendum, Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP, said in an interview with his party's mouthpiece, Die Patriot, this week.

Dr Treurnicht said in the interview the day of reckoning will come when the "Yes"-voters will revenge the treason committed on November 2 — treason in the name of conciliation and peace as well as because of the rejectable ANC propaganda and threats of revolution, boycotts and foreign pressure.

He also said the referendum result was the outcome of an NP, NRP and PFP alliance — the latter because many PFP supporters voted "yes" — and especially because so many PFP supporters in Cape Town, Johannesburg, East London and Durban voted "Yes".

He said the number of "No"-votes were almost 500 000 more than the total number of rightwing votes in the 1981 general elections, while the votes the NP, NRP and PFP drew was not even 100 000 more than these three parties together got in 1981.

He said the Conservatives amassed about 600 000 votes — while some believe they got even more — which means the CP's growth was so big that it was in fact now the official opposition.

Dr Treurnicht also said the referendum has drawn clear lines and proved there were 500 000 or more against powersharing and a mixed government.

He further stressed the necessity that all Conservatives get together — including Afrikaans and English speakers — to form the core of a movement against powersharing and integration.

CSO: 3400/329

INKATHA INTIMIDATION CAUSES ABRECSA TO CANCEL CONFERENCE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Nov 83 p 6

[Text]

THE Alliance of Black Reformed Christians in Southern Africa (Abrecsa) called off its conference at Kwanzimela near Melmoth in Natal last week because of intimidation, the movement said yesterday.

In statements issued to Sapa in Johannesburg, Abrecsa and foreign delegates to the conference cited the presence of a large number of Inkatha members as their reason for halting the meeting, which was to have been held from November 16 to 20.

The conference statement said the organisation was forced to find an alternative venue, which in effect meant the cancellation of the whole programme.

"The presence of a large number of Inkatha members was considered not only intimidation but also an invasion," Abrecsa said.

"The attitude displayed was hostile and at times aggressive, and there was little or no communication between delegates and Inkatha members," it added.

The international delegation included representatives of reformed churches in West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Britain and the United States.

The visiting group said the conference was cancelled because "we became aware of an atmosphere of tension and fear within those gathering for the conference and learnt some had already left, fearing for their safety".

They were told that a KwaZulu government official would be present at the opening to welcome the delegates. The Minister of the Interior, Mr D Madide, arrived accompanied by two busloads of Inkatha members, many of them in uniform.

Delegates claimed that a visit to churches in

the area was impossible since local people had been threatened and intimidated because of the conference.

"Our experiences have provided us with conclusive evidence that the majority of South Africans live in a continual state of fear and tension not just from the Republic Government but also from the go-

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Abrecsa had arranged the meeting to work out the practical implications of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches' declaration in Ottawa last year that apartheid was a heresy.

The theme of the conference was "Deliver us from evil."

MASSIVE GOVERNMENT BORROWING FORECAST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 83 p 28

[Text]

THE South African Government may borrow substantial amounts abroad next year to help finance an increasing Budget deficit, Sanlam's economic research department says.

These borrowings, plus reasonably high domestic interest rates and a gradually appreciating rand, pointed to a more favourable course next year for the capital account on the balance of payment, it says in a report.

It forecasts a relatively large net outflow of capital this year.

Sanlam thus expects a marked improvement in the country's net foreign reserves next year.

Sanlam said South Africa's inflation rate will fall to a 10 percent increase next year after a

predicted 1983 gain of a shade over 12 percent.

It said it expected the Government would keep up its efforts to curb domestic money supply growth in the months ahead but underlying cost pressures would prevent a sharp drop in inflation next year.

It said its prediction of a 10 percent 1984 rise implied that the rate would drop below 10 percent in some months.

Sanlam said that at this stage it seemed the balance of payment on the 1983 current account would show a surplus of about R1.1-billion, an improvement on the 1982 deficit of R2.9-billion but an appreciably lower surplus than foreseen recently.

It said the lower surplus would reflect among other factors a weaker-than-expected gold

price and indications that the world economic recovery would not significantly increase demand for South African exports before mid-1984.

Sanlam said that next year it expected a perceptible improvement in the value of merchandise exports, excluding gold, plus a stronger revival of the world economy and a more normal year for agriculture.

Sanlam said it did not expect a material improvement in general South African business activity before mid-1984.

It expects a markedly higher rate of increase in Government spending in fiscal 1984/85 and significant tax concessions in the March 1984 Budget seem unlikely. The Minister of Finance might even raise taxes to balance the Budget, it said. — Reuter.

CSO: 3400/329

CONTAINER TRADING SHOWS SIGNS OF REVIVAL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Nov 83 p 13

[Article by Gail Purvis]

[Text] CONTAINER trading worldwide has been showing steady signs of revival over the past six months, says Mr David Jenkins, managing director of container investment company, Multistar.

Over the past three years, Multistar and another container investment company, Textainer, are believed to have placed close on R8m investment in containers for SA investors.

Textainer's managing director, Mr James Own, is in London assisting in the company's expansion plans.

He says that over the past six months, container business has been picking up and it is difficult to keep up with investment demand.

A third company, Gold & Hard Assets, which claims to have sold investments totalling close on R3m as a sub-agent for container investment companies, has tied up a full agency with the UK company, Landless.

Says Gold & Hard Assets managing director, Mr Len Gullan: "Landless has placed an order for 500 containers from Henred Fruehauf's KwaZulu plant. Delivery is expected in January."

"Initially we will be offering the 20-foot steel ISO container, but may look at handling container tanks in the future."

The Hard Asset group offers its investment at a minimum R3 950 and guarantees a 16% return but only in the first year.

Thereafter, in common with other schemes, it takes a management fee of around 20% on the average gross income per container.

With container investment, the individual invests by purchasing the container. If he wishes to resell the box, this is arranged by the investment group.

The container is operated overseas by a management company such as International Container Leasing, Shirl Star, Textainer or Landless.

The box earns lease payments in dollars, which are tax-free in South Africa.

The most common investment is the standard ISO container.

Minimum price for investments vary considerably.

The Hard Assets group tops the standard ISO container list with its R3 950 offering.

Multistar's Mr Jenkins notes that the international price is

closer to R2 400 and questions whether an investor will get a good return if the initial container price is pitched too high over international prices.

He says that the price on Shirl Star is currently R3 050, which he thinks too high to earn a reasonable return.

Henred Fruehauf can offer containers manufactured in KwaZulu for export purposes at R2 155 on a 400 lot. For local use, the price rises to R3 300.

Other investments can be for stainless steel tank containers.

This is one area that Multistar specialises in and the investment per container is between R22 000 and R24 000, with a minimum investment of R100 000.

Another specialist container for investment is the refrigerated container, or "reefer", but this is not offered locally for investment purposes.

Containers have an estimated 15-year life. Mr Jenkins says that over the past 24 years, the scrap value of containers has equalled the purchase value in a 12-year period, although this does not take inflation into account.

CSO: 3400/329

RESETTLEMENT OF BAKWENA COMMUNITY EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Nov 83 p 9

[Article by Phillip Van Niekerk: "'Apartheid with a Velvet Glove'?"]

[Text] AT 10am this morning, an entire community — the Bakwena of Magopa, near Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal — will be informed that they are to move from the land they have lived on and farmed for more than 70 years.

Removal of people in this way has been a feature of Government policy since 1960 ... but this time the authorities are seen to be employing a new strategy in effecting the move.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has called a meeting with the villagers in terms of Section 5 of the Black Administration Act.

This grants the State President the power to order that "a tribe shall be withdrawn" from a particular area if he "deems it expedient in the public interest". They face removal to Pachsdraai, near Zeerust, which is due for incorporation into Bophuthatswana.

The 300-odd families who will be represented at this morning's meeting are the latest victims of the Government's on-going attempts to restructure the South African map according to the grand design of apartheid.

They are to join the three-and-a-half million people who — as the Surplus People's Project report found in June this year — have already been uprooted and "resettled" in terms of that grand design.

The people of Magopa know already what is in store for them. Their water pumps have been removed, their schools, churches and clinics have been closed and demolished and their bus service has been suspended.

According to the villagers, local officials have refused to stamp their pass books and pay out their pensions. About 180 families — more than a third of the community —

have already escaped the disintegration of their village and made the trek to the tin sheds of Pachsdraai. They have moved "voluntarily".

And a letter of demand from the villagers' legal representatives to the Department last week led to the removal of the bulldozers which have stood threateningly on the site for more than three months.

According to Ms Laurine Platzky, co-ordinator of the SPP and the newly-formed Rural Action Project, the pressures placed on the Bakwena of Magopa to move "voluntarily" are all part of a new removals strategy by the Government.

The SPP report found that two-million people are still threatened with removal before the apartheid map is finally in place. About 1.1-million of them live in black spots ... the "badly situated" pockets of black-owned land which are removed while adjoining land is added to the homelands to make them appear more like viable units.

In removing the 1.1-million people, according to Ms Platzky, the Government no longer wishes to take the risks it took in the past. It is more sensitive to local and international publicity and pressure and to the resistance of those being moved.

A 1982 circular from the Director-General of Co-operation and Development, reproduced in the SPP report, instructed officials to "motivate" people to move, and says "the advantages of settlement must be systematically brought to the attention of these people".

And in an interview with Die Vaderland, published on June 17, Mr Hennie van der Walt, then Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, spelt it out:

"I readily admit that we made mistakes in the past. So much so that black communities had to be re-

moved by force and often resettled in critical circumstances.

"Our biggest mistake was that we did not undertake these resettlement actions in co-operation with the black communities. A lack of consultation between the Government and the black people concerned led to numerous unfortunate incidents.

"In 1980 the then Commission for Co-operation and Development found that resettlement of people where only a tent hut or bucket latrines were available was no longer acceptable. The days when police had to help load people onto trucks and the resistance which followed certain action amongst black people are past."

The Department's new emphasis on "consultation" has led to the setting up of planning committees in the various areas earmarked for resettlement.

According to Ms Platzky, these committees — set up to plan the removals — are more than willing to talk to the authorities. "However, when they sit down and talk they find themselves faced with an agenda which only deals with the time and process of the removal. No negotiation about the actual removal itself takes place."

Compensation offered to the people being moved has, in several instances, been significantly upgraded. But there are other examples of "motivating" people to move voluntarily.

At Driefontein the local Wakkerstroom magistrate has refused to process documents; at Huhudi, near Vryburg, the Department has stopped maintaining the houses and many have fallen into disrepair; at Ditakwenan, in the Northern Cape, the shopkeeper retired and the Department refused a permit to an applicant wanting to take his place, leaving the community without a shop.

At Crossroads — facing removal along with the entire black population of Cape Town to Khayelitsha — an application to build 12 new classrooms for an already overcrowded school was turned down.

In other areas bus services have been suspended, water cut off, rents raised, community leaders and chiefs co-opted against the wishes of the community, rumours spread and building restrictions imposed.

Ms Platzky says that this new method of "indirect" removal — motivating people to move by making life difficult and uncomfortable for them to stay — is a change in strategy, not in policy. It is "apartheid with a velvet glove".

It also seems to apply only to the settled communities threatened with eviction from black spots. There has been no change in the policing of influx control and squatter removals.

which are being applied with the same "force" as before.

The SPP report found that the examples of indirect removal had been described by the Government as examples of "voluntary removal".

However, the report said, "in a situation where blacks do not possess political rights or freedom of movement, there can be no talk about exercising a free choice about being removed".

CSO: 3400/329

SOUTH AFRICA

KOP: KEMPTON PARK'S MAJOR EMPLOYER

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Nov 83 p 16M

[Text] In a single process at the Klipfontein Organic Products' factory, where chlorine, caustic soda and hydrogen are produced, the 450 Mw/h of electricity used a day is equal to the total consumed by the whole of Kempton Park municipality.

Generally known as KOP the company, at Chloorkop, is a major employer of professional people in the Kempton Park area on the East Rand. Acting in the chloralkali fields, it employs many chemists, electrical, mechanical and chemical engineers, and research scientists among its 700 workforce.

It had its origins in 1942 as a joint undertaking between the South African and British Governments. Later it became fully a government-controlled corporation, then a private company, and was incorporated in the Sentrachem Group in 1967 as a founder member.

Major products are chlorine and hydrogen gas, caustic soda lye and flakes, hydrochloric acid, bleaches such as calcium and sodium hypochlorite and chlorinated lime, inorganic salts such as calcium chloride and ferric chloride, organic chemicals such as chlorinated paraffin and chlorocamphene, and ion exchange resins.

Production activities are concentrated on the electrolysis of salt and the chlorination of several raw materials. Salt from Walvis Bay is dissolved in water to a saturated brine solution, which is fed into an electrolytic cell where chlorine, caustic soda and hydrogen are produced.

CSO: 3400/329

PFP LEFTWING SEEN ISOLATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE so-called leftwing in the PFP will most probably have to battle alone and without the assistance of PFP rightwingers or reformists in the coming Parliamentary by-election in Pinelands, Natal.

There appears to be strong feelings between the party's left and right-wings after the reformists were effectively ousted from all senior positions in the party's federal council.

The ousting now appears to be the result of the reformists' earlier support for the new constitution — although they adhered to the majority party decision to promote a "No"-vote in the referendum — and according to information The Citizen obtained the "Yes"-men within the PFP will not be available to help the party to regain Pinelands.

Pinelands became vacant last week with the

death of its MP, Mr Harry Pitman.

But The Citizen understands that it will not merely be the "Yes/No"-factor that will play a role in the Pinelands by-election, but also the fact the PFP have officially contracted the support of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to support the "No"-voters in the referendum.

Prominent PFP sources told The Citizen that the Whites of Pinelands, probably voted "Yes" in the referendum out of fear and because of the threats of Black leaders such as Gatsha Buthelezi.

The PFP will now have to explain to the PFP supporters in Pinelands why they must support a party which is to take part in the new constitution, whilst the same party, with Gatsha's support, asked them to reject the constitution in the referendum.

CSO: 3400/329

BOPHELONG TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS TO BE RELOCATED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Nov 83 p 6

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

MORE than 11 000 residents of Bophelong township near Vanderbijlpark are to be moved to Sebokeng township.

This was confirmed to **The SOWETAN** by the chief director of the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board, Mr D C Ganz, who also said that two other townships — Boipatong and Sharpeville — will no longer be moved.

The reason for the moving of the township is that the Provincial Administration is to construct a highway which will affect about 500 houses, according to Mr Ganz.

No date has been set when the township is to be moved, but according to informed sources the township will have gone by 1991.

Residents have also challenged the local community council to

fight the issue of mass removal and opposition groups have said that they will seek legal advice on the matter.

An executive member of the Black Priests Solidarity Group, the Rev Tebogo Moselane, said the mass removal of people should be deplored.

He said the whole exercise should be condemned because it gave roads priority above the people's lives.

A spokesman for the Vaal Civic Association said that the Government's intention to move Bophelong should not be seen as an isolated case.

"We shall fight the moving of the resi-

dents and if possible will seek a court interdict. It is not fair to move people from homes they have occupied for generations," the spokesman said.

Bophelong township was established in 1948 with some of its inhabitants coming from neighbouring plots while the majority came from Pretoria to seek employment at Iscor Corporation near Vanderbijlpark. The township has since grown rapidly.

Mr Ganz said residents of Sharpeville would be allowed to buy homes under the 99-year leasehold scheme after the area has been surveyed next March.

URBAN FOUNDATION ACCUSED OF 'PROPPING UP APARTHEID'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Nov 83 p 2M

[Article by Jon Qwelane]

[Text]

The Urban Foundation was promoting the system of community councils and propping up apartheid, the secretary of the Committee of Ten and the Soweto Civic Associations, Mr Tom Manthatha said yesterday.

The regional director of the UF, Mr Brian Whittaker, today denied the charges and said the foundation's role was to improve the quality of life in urban townships.

Mr Manthatha's attack on the UF followed the signing of an agreement by the foundation, the West Rand Administration Board and the Soweto Community Council in terms of which the foundation was granted an option to coordinate the development by commerce and industry of 2 500 houses and 800 flats at a cost of almost R80 million.

"What is glaring in the whole business is that the agreement should come just days before the elections of the Soweto Community Council. Why could the UF not wait until at least after the elections?

"What the foundation is doing is promoting Mr David Thebehalo (chairman of the Soweto Community Council) and the system of community councils. The UF is propping up apartheid," Mr Manthatha said.

Mr Whittaker said the UF had been involved in the negotiations which culminated in yesterday's signing for the past 12 months. The negotiations had been long and complicated.

The fact that the signing came about just when elections in the townships were about to take place was merely coincidental, he said, and if it could have been possible for

the UF to have signed six months ago it could have.

TASKS

He said the foundation did not set out to strengthen the hand of any particular council or councillor, as was borne out by the fact that in improving the quality of life in the townships the UF sought to involve the private sector.

"From our point of view we have two tasks: first, to provide housing for more than 3 000 families in the townships and secondly to engage in private township development processes.

"We do not set out to strengthen the hand of anybody because we seek to involve the private sector. We have been involved in the past year in complex negotiations which were only just recently concluded and it is mere coincidence that the signing coincided with the elections," Mr Whittaker said.

CSO: 3400/329

POSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING VENTURES CAPITAL MARKET DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Nov 83 p 12M

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text] South Africa might soon get a ventures capital market similar to those in the United States and Britain.

JSE president Mr Paul Ferguson has begun discussions about the plan and hopes to motivate it soon with the Registrar of Financial Institutions and other officials.

"We have to make sure we are modern in the market place, catering for the stock exchange's current needs," he said.

"At the moment there's very little cheap access to venture finance."

Mr Ferguson's plan is for a separate section to be set up on the JSE board.

Requirements for companies seeking a listing there would be lower than for those seeking a listing on the main board: "one might not have a profit history, for instance."

The arrangement would be similar to the OTC (over the counter) market in the US and the unlisted securities market in the UK.

Mr Ferguson said in an interview he saw the shrinking number of listed companies as a problem for the JSE. The criteria for companies seeking a listing would be changed soon: the new brokerage rate, which probably be introduced in January, and the Listings Advisory

Board which he set up last December was proving a success.

The JSE had to encourage more dynamic, unlisted companies to apply for listing.

"This would be healthy for the economy in general and the investment community."

"A lot of people prefer to stay private. The Press should join us in an awareness campaign that a listing is a benefit."

"There's quite a concentration of assets at the moment, which is worrying."

"However, the situation should correct itself. When the market goes up, we should get more listings."

The criteria for companies seeking a listing would be updated early next year, he said.

Present criteria are that companies must have at least 300 shareholders, R500 000 worth of capital and R160 00 pre-tax profit.

The new criteria will increase the capital and pre-tax profit requirements by half.

Mr Ferguson said criticism that the new brokerage rates would prove unfair to small investors was unfounded.

"The small man has been underpaying, and there's still a degree of subsidisation."

In Australia, for example, the rate starts at 2.5 percent. Ours will start at 1.2 percent."

The Listings Advisory Board was proving "enormously useful, very dynamic and very supportive of the role we play".

FORMAL BASIS

Mr Ferguson set it up last December, after looking at other systems in use in other parts of the world, to give outsiders a say in the affairs of the JSE and to advise the JSE on matters of principle.

"I believed we were in need of outside advice on a formal basis."

"The result is a system unique in the world and specifically what we want."

Four of the board's 13 members are nominated by the JSE -- the president, vice-president, chairman of listings and manager of listings.

The others are drawn from bodies, including Assocom, the Federated Chamber of Industries, the Afrikaanse Handelinstiut and the Merchant Bankers' Association.

Ideas discussed by the board included the need for the JSE to be given more power to discipline listed companies when necessary.

"We would have to think very carefully about what the extra disciplinary measures would be," Mr Ferguson said. "Any such powers would have to be very carefully and very seldom used."

SOUTH AFRICA

CEMENT IMPORT PLAN ATTACKED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Harold Fridjhon]

[Text] An attack on plans to import cement at alleged dumping prices has been made by the chairman of Pretoria Portland Cement, Mr George Bulterman, in the annual report.

He says that tariff and antidumping protection policies, particularly if jobs are at stake, are necessary to safeguard an important industry.

He refers to "spurious and disruptive foreign competition".

The authorities apparently regard this as a source of healthy competition for SA producers.

"We do not seek protection against the import of cement, provided such import meets all the criteria required of us as regards quality, continuity of supply and competitive prices on a countrywide basis, without excessive hidden subsidisation, and does not originate from distressed foreign producers."

It does not seem propitious now for the import of large quantities of cement. There is excess domestic capacity and relatively low demand.

The return generated in the cement division is far below that considered acceptable by the Price Controller before lifting of price control.

PPC absorbed part of the increased rail tariffs and input of coal and power costs before increasing cement prices in July-August.

The 8% bulk price increase of R4 a ton did not fully compensate for these increases. Bagged cement prices were raised by a higher percentage to recoup the cost of improved packaging.

Construction has started on a plant at Dwaalboom, north-west of Rustenburg. Estimated cost of the project, with a productive capacity of 600 000 tons of clinker a year, is R300m, of which R70m has been committed.

Mr Bulterman is dismayed at the decision of the authorities to discontinue from July 1985 the investment allowances in force when the decision to construct the plant was taken. Representations will be made to seek tax relief.

CSO: 3400/329

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS ON AECI EXPLOSIVES FACTORY GIVEN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Nov 83 p 16M

[Text] Every day South Africa booms with the reverberations of 1,2 million controlled explosions, most of which dislodge about eight million tons of gold-bearing ore month.

They tap the country's coal-fields and ensure that more than 100 million tons of coal each year are mined in the most efficient manner.

The bulk of the explosives needed for these operations are made at the world's largest commercial explosives factory: AECI Explosives and Chemicals' Modderfontein plant near Johannesburg and about 10 km north-west of Kempton Park.

Mining boomed after the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand by George Harrison in 1886. Peripheral industries mushroomed and, in 1894, the Zuid Afrikaansche Fabrieken voor Ontplofbare Stoffen Beperkt was formed. Construction of an explosives factory on the farm Modderfontein began.

Two years later President Paul Kruger of the Transvaal Republic opened the factory on October 22. At the time it was the biggest manufacturing operation in the country.

Initial estimates aimed for a target production of 80 000 50 lb cases of dynamite a year. During construction these estimates were revised, and then revised again, until the target became 240 000 cases a year.

As mining intensified two more explosives factories were built, one at Somerset West to serve the Kimberley diamond mines and one at Umbogintwini on the Natal South Coast.

In 1924 the three factories were grouped under the AECI banner. Production was rationalised, with Modderfontein having the lion's share. The company went public in 1966.

In 1932 Modderfontein opened its first ammonia synthesis plant, forerunner of the massive 1 000 ton-a-day plant, which is the biggest coal-based ammonia manufacturing facility in the world.

A research department was added in 1944. This contributed greatly to expanding the manufacture of new products, especially explosives and explosives accessories such as igniter cord (1959), safety fuse (1961) and electric detonators (1971).

Representing a capital investment of more than R1 000 million in today's terms, and costing about R140 million a year to run, Modderfontein makes ammonia, explosives, fertilisers, methanol, pharmaceuticals, etc. It employs 7 400 people.

CSO: 3400/329

GERHARDT TREASON TRIAL JUDGE WARNS JOURNALISTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 83 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Newspapers were yesterday warned in the Cape Supreme Court about recent reports on the Gerhardt treason trial.

The trial was "open" for a few minutes when the Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice G G A Munnik, warned newspapers about certain reports which the court felt were in contempt.

Mr Justice Munnik assured defence counsel that since there was no jury system in this country, the court was not influenced by the reports which had appeared since the last hearing.

In view of the "seriousness of what has been done", the Judge asked the Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr D J Rossouw SC, who appears for the State in the trial, to take the necessary steps regarding the reports.

"As far as the court is concerned, this trial is still *in camera*."

A court official called reporters, covering other Supreme Court cases, to the normally out-of-bounds No 1 Court.

Legal argument in the trial in which Commodore Dieter Gerhardt and his wife, Ruth, are charged with high treason, began yesterday.

This follows a week's adjournment for the State and defence to prepare legal argument which is expected to last about a week.

Commodore Gerhardt, former officer commanding the naval dockyard at Simonstown and Swiss born Mrs Gerhardt have pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Evidence in defence of the Gerhardts began on October 11 after the State had closed its case on September 28 following three weeks of evidence *in camera*. — Sapa

CSO: 3400/329

FIVE MINISTERS TO SHARE RESPONSIBILITY FOR EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

ALTOGETHER five ministers will be in charge of education in South Africa in terms of the new education policy for all races published in Pretoria yesterday.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of National Education, said at a press conference at the Union Buildings the relations between the five Ministers would be based on the closest possible co-ordination and co-operation.

He said there would be a Minister each for the White, Coloured and Asian education departments, a Minister responsible for Black education outside the national states and then also a member of the Cabinet who will be responsible for macro or "general affairs" aspects.

To bridge co-ordination problems a committee of executive heads of department would be established and also other advisory bodies.

The first four Ministers will handle "own affairs" including the Minister for Education and Training, while the Minister responsible for "general affairs" will handle policy matters for all three Houses of Parliament and will see to it that policy with regard to finance and service conditions, salaries and the registration of teachers and general norms be executed properly.

He pointed out that the Central Ministry would be empowered to see to it that the new norms and standards are maintained.

Dr Viljoen said there was no fixed timeframe during which non-White groups would be drawn into the new education policy.

He said the timeframe will differ from one group to the next because the stage of educational development and of educational services for the different groups varied.

The non-homeland Blacks' education will still be handled by the De-

partment of Education and Training as an "own affair". But the decision-making regarding education of urban Blacks, will, as in the case of Whites, Coloureds and Asians, also be a "general affair" and would have to be approved by all three Houses of Parliament.

Compulsory

He said compulsory education for urban Blacks was already established in some places and would be maintained and expanded after consultations with the different communities.

On a question why communities could not opt for the so-called local option as to whether they want integrated schools or not, he said it would create serious tensions between parents in favour thereof and those against, and it would also be in conflict with the basic concept of the Government of developing community life for each population group in an own residential area.

CSO: 3400/329

CAPE SHIP REPAIR TRADE INCREASES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by George Young]

[Text]

SHIP REPAIR yards in Cape Town are busier with good prospects of more work next year.

Only 36 hours after a 128 000-ton bulk carrier completed a refit of about R1m its sister ship docked for a similar contract.

Shell, which allocated the first ship to Dorman Long Swan Hunter, awarded the second vessel to Globe Engineering.

Each yard tendered but Shell principals in London signalled who had the job for the second vessel only shortly before it arrived.

These major contracts have come in the face of intense competition from overseas, notably South Korean shipyards, for this type of work. European yards have almost priced themselves out of the repair business to give South African repairers the chance of more work.

The irregularity of big contracts creates employment problems when yards have to recruit artisans only to lay them off on completion of contracts.

To bolster the erratic industry even more the British passenger motorship Centaur, on charter to UK interests for the past year to run between St Helena, Ascension Island and South Africa, has finished its contract and is having its funnel insignia removed at the Cape before sailing on to Australia.

Word is awaited of the successful tenderer for maintenance work in the liner England which is starting 21 months' of service between the Cape and the Falkland Islands. It will transport workers for civil construction on the islands.

The England has the same machinery as the Centaur so repair yards expect regular employment during the next 21 months.

CSO: 3400/329

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

COTTON GROWERS URGED TO REPLANT--South Africa's cotton farmers are facing massive losses--because of the heavy rains--if they do not bounce back and replant at top speed. The chairman of the Cotton Board, Mr Gert Schoonbee, yesterday called on cotton farmers to: "bounce right back into the ring and plant again without delay". However, hail and flooding had done severe damage to young cotton plants in the country's prime cotton growing areas--the Springbok Flats in the Northern Transvaal, in Northern Natal and in the Vaalharts area. "I appeal to farmers to plant again immediately" he said. "There is still time and there is also sufficient seed of our new cotton cultivars". The good rains meant that cotton planted now could still yield a good crop. It was in the interest of farmers to plant as much cotton as possible because a big harvest would reduce the ginning unit costs, which in turn would result in higher payments to the farmers. South Africa's cotton harvest last season was only 130 000 bales, mainly because of the drought and uncertainty over the price but, said Mr Schoonbee, the world price was rising. This, supported by the Cotton Board and the Government, was resulting in a demand for more than 300 000 bales by the local textile industry. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 83 p 5]

INDEBTEDNESS INCREASES--South Africans are sliding deeper into debt as inflation erodes the buying power of the rand. Figures released yesterday in Pretoria by the Department of Statistics show massive increases in the number of summonses issued for debt and civil judgments for debt. Between June and August this year summonses issued climbed to a new high of 198 245--or 6 percent up on the 187 021 for the preceding three month period between March and May. At the same time there was a 1,3 percent increase in the number of judgments for civil debt. In the latest three months period 89 817 judgments were handed down, compared with 88 622 in the preceding three months. A more serious picture is shown when the figures for the last three months are compared with those for the same period last year--increases of 8,2 percent in the number of summonses issued, and 11,1 percent in judgments. [By Keith Abendroth] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 83 p 5]

WEBBER FAMILY QUILTS NRP--The family of Mr Warwick Webber, a former leader of the New Republic Party in Natal, who was expelled from the party at the weekend, has quit the Party. Those who have resigned are Mr Mark Webber, a

Mark, a councillor and vice-chairman of the Umlazi NRP branch; his brother Anthony, a former committee member in the Greystown constituency; and Brett, who came second in the SRC election at the University of Natal on an NRP ticket. Mr Webber's wife, Ethne and their daughter, Ruth, have also resigned, as have his two daughters-in-law. Mr Mark Webber said the action against his father was totally unfair and frightening. Mr Webber said yesterday he had still not committed himself to joining any other party. However, Mr Malusi Raw, National Leader of the NRP, who expelled Mr Webber for putting a full page advertisement in a newspaper advocating a "no vote" in the referendum, has come in for solid backing from many branch chairmen and rank and file members of the party in the province. Several branch chairmen have sent telexes to the NRP's office fully endorsing Mr Raw's move. Mr Raw also received the full support of the Federal Executive of the party in his decision to axe Mr Webber, in Johannesburg at the weekend. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 83 p 12]

NGWU CALLS FOR ELECTION BOYCOTT--The National General Workers' Union has condemned the Black Local Authorities Act and called for Pretoria residents to boycott the forthcoming community council elections. In a statement released in Pretoria the union warned that participating in the elections was a way of supporting the apartheid regime. "The very same people who were serving in the community councils are the ones who are campaigning for the apollies and their past records have been a dismal failure," the union said. The statement added: "They have lied to the community of Pretoria that they would improve their lives but we experienced the contrary. Nothing has improved as far as housing is concerned. Services and rents have gone up despite the fact that they told the people they would improve their lives in the townships." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Nov 83 p 5]

VM-SA CALLS FOR PENALTIES--Port Elizabeth.--Companies which neglect training and poach staff from others when the economy expands should be penalised, says Mr Peter Searle, managing director of Volkswagen South Africa. He said at the opening of VM's R1.5m apprentice training centre at Uitenhage that too many companies paid only lip service to training. It was ironic that in the midst of one of SA's worst recessions and with record unemployment there was a serious shortage of skilled manpower. The authorities had given generous incentives to private enterprise to expand their training programmes, but in too many companies--big and small--failed to use the benefit. "If incentives are not sufficient to stir these companies to action, then I would suggest it is time for manufacturing concerns which neglect skills training and which, therefore, have to poach on others when the economy expands, should be penalised by heavy disincentives where they fail to invest in the training and development of their people." The amount spent by VM in Uitenhage on training has increased from R1-million in 1980 to R11-million in 1983. The number of apprentices trained by the company had risen from 150 to 1000 in the same time. The emphasis in the past few years had been placed on producing more and better-trained artisans and technicians to enhance the nation's shortage of skills in an expanding economy. Training was aimed at not only technical, administrative, operational and management problems. But the thrust of technological advancement through the training of apprentices or engineers. [Text] [Johannesburg PAMBA MAIL in English 16 Nov 83 p 4]

MORE FOREIGN TRADE MISSIONS--The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce is being swamped by visiting trade missions as more and more European companies try to establish trade links with South Africa. "The chamber is a hive of activity," says a spokesman for the foreign trade division at the JCC. "We are hosting about six trade missions and a French trade mission is on the way." Representatives of the South African Chamber of Commerce have just returned from setting up an office in Madrid. Large numbers of French businessmen recently attended a seminar in Paris, hosted by the Paris Chamber of Commerce. "The large turnout indicates the growing interest among French businessmen in establishing stronger links with South Africa," says the foreign trade spokesman. French businessmen were informed of new developments in South Africa and of the expected upswing in the economy at the end of 1984. Next Monday sees the arrival of a Spanish trade mission, which will meet members of the South African business community at a cocktail party hosted by the JCC. In December, a Paris Chamber of Commerce trade mission is due to visit South Africa. Among companies represented will be GTM International, which exports office furniture and minicomputers. Other companies include an international construction company seeking a South African partner, and a wine and food company, Harth and Co, which is looking for a distributor. Representatives of a mass-housing company will also be among the visitors. Two Belgian and two British trade missions are currently in South Africa and a visit by a Portuguese trade mission is also on the cards. [By Jeff Shapiro] [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Nov 83 p 9]

PANDAIR FREIGHT OFFICES--Airfreight forwarder Pandair Freight has opened offices in Belgium and France and doubled its outlets in West Germany. The moves, which follow the company's acquisition by the Pakhoed Group of the Netherlands, are expected to assume a major role in Holland. The new West German outlets are based in Bremen, Munich, Cologne and Paderborn. Mrs Rosanna Fick, Pandair South Africa's European route manager, says the major benefit of the arrangement will be improved communication--a vital requirement for efficient airtfreight forwarding. "We will be in a much stronger position to exploit business opportunities in Holland, France and Belgium," she says. "The expansion of our outlets will provide South African importers with the benefit of their cargoes being handled by one company only, from the time of collection at the overseas' factory to the moment of delivery at the client's premises in South Africa." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Nov 83 p 21M]

COMPUTERIZED GEOLOGICAL RESULTS--Four ABC micro-computers supplied to the Exploration Division of Iscor's Mining Department in Pretoria by Cyclo Sales of Sandton are being used to assist in building up a data base from information supplied by field workers carrying out geological research and mineral deposits. Data from sample tests is to be written on forms while involved laboratory administrative processes, such as the use in the field, tape-records information which is passed back to the field office and entered as coded form directly into the computer, which then automatically stores, decodes and produces records. [South African Computer JAP in English 16 Nov 83 p 162]

HYTEC PRELUDE IMPACT--The Hytec Prelude, a British-made award-winning micro-computer launched here recently, is expected to make a considerable impact on the local market, especially in ICL plug-compatible terminal business. ICL intelligent editing terminals are a major growth sector here, as in the UK, and the Prelude, launched in Britain in July, is sweeping the market. The Prelude is a powerful and expandable micro-computer which offers simultaneous stand-alone processing and mainframe communication, local area networking, distributed processing and shared resources. The micro-computer has full communications protocols for ICL, Burroughs and other mainframes. The Prelude is being marketed in South Africa by Lonnet, a local firm whose founders are all former ICL personnel with extensive experience in data network communications. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Nov 83 p 17M]

BMW SALES CAMPAIGN--BMW has launched its revolutionary four-cylinder motorcycle in South Africa in an attempt to keep its place in the motorcycle industry. Amid skepticism that it would be folly to release a new product on a saturated market, BMW will sell the K100 through 25 dealers. The K100 has been launched in Japan and 1 000 machines are expected to be sold there this year. This is "very gratifying", says Dr Eberhard Sarfert, a BMW director and head of the motorcycle division, who was in Johannesburg for the SA launch. "In South Africa we expect sales for BMW motorcycles to jump from 320 last year to about 1 000 next year. Much of the movement will be from the K100. Our new factory in Berlin can produce up to 45 000 motorcycles a year. About 70% are K100s at the moment." Asked about the departure from traditional engines, Dr Sarfert said motorcycle sales provided a relatively small and declining proportion of BMW's income and it was necessary to decide either to get out of motorcycles or make a major effort to grow. "With the Japanese giants taking 90% of the world market, we could not support our production costs by making only 20 000 units a year. We were forced to change our traditional policy." The decision was taken because motorcycle manufacture set BMW on the track to become the fastest-growing motor company in the world with annual sales of R5bn. In many countries it is still best known for motorcycles. The South African market will be a severe test for the K100 because the recession has led to a glut of cut-price machines. Nearly 95 000 units were sold in 1981 compared with 15 000 to 20 000 a year in the late 70s. Sales fell to 45 000 last year. [By Mike Jensen] [Excerpts] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Nov 83 p 8]

CSO: 3400/329

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

TWO MINISTRY SECRETARIES NAMED--The acting Prime Minister Mr Mhambi Mnisi yesterday announced a reshuffle and promotions of civil servants to top posts. The prime minister's private secretary, Mr Vusie Dlamini, has been promoted permanent secretary for justice. The director of the Department of Broadcasting and Information Mr Amos V. Kunene, has been promoted permanent secretary for agriculture. The appointments are with immediate effect. Mr Dlamini replaces Mr Robert Mabila who has been appointed Ombudsman. Mr Kunene replaces Mr Arthur Khoza who was fired following his detention. [Text] [MB251124
Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 24 Nov 83]

CSO: 3400/321

TANZANIA

PRC EXPERTS FOR TAZARA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] A group of 15 experts from the People's Republic of China, arrivedd in the country yesterday to join other Chinese experts currently working with the Tanzania Zambia Railways Authority (TAZARA).

A statement issued by the Ministry of Communications and Transport said their arrival followed a cooperation agreement signed in Dar es Salaam between China, Tanzania and Zambia in August this year.

Under the co-operation agreement, the Chinese Government will continue bringing experts to the next three years to assist TAZARA management run the railway more efficiently. [as published]

The team is led by one among the outstanding experts who was among the surveyors and constructors of the railway line, Ndugu Jinhui.

The statement said the return of Ndugu Jinhui indicated the Chinese government's seriousness to improve TAZARA operations.

Speaking on arrival, Ndugu Jinhui recalled Mwalimu's statement that "it was a big and difficult task to construct the Great Uhuru Railway but it was an even more difficult job to run the railway".

He said through the concerted efforts by the three governments which jointly constructed the railway and TAZARA workers, the existing problems would be solved.

He said TAZARA would live to be among essential tools for the maintenance of independence and economic development in Tanzania and Zambia.

CSO: 3400/332

TANZANIAN-ALGERIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by James Mwakisyala]

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA and Algeria have adopted a programme of action for 1984 covering trade, energy, industry, agriculture, information and culture, as well as education and training.

An agreement to this effect was signed yesterday in Dar es Salaam by the visiting Algerian Secretary of State for Public Service and Administrative Reform, Ndugu Djelloul Khatib, and the Tanzania Minister for Trade, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi at the Embassy Hotel.

The two countries considered the consolidation of these ties as an essential element in the South-South co-operation enabling the developing countries to meet the challenge of the problems caused by the international economic crisis.

According to a joint communique issued by this second session of the Tanzania-Algerian Joint Commission of Economic, Scientific, Cultural

and Technical Co-operation, which was held in Arusha from November 9 to 11. The two countries strongly reaffirmed the determination to further co-operation to ensure full implementation of the agreed programme of action for 1984.

However, the details of the agreed programme were not made public yesterday by the Ministry of Trade.

The communique said both countries "noted with satisfaction the performance and the level attained in the trade exchange between them". They further noted that co-operation in the areas of oil exploration at Songo Songo, Kimbiji East I and Kimbiji Main I was satisfactory.

Co-operation in the areas of oil exploration and trade, the communique said, was considered a good foundation for the expansion of the economic relations.

CSO: 3400/332

KBO SECRETARY TO BRIEF NYERERE ON KBO'S PROGRESS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by John Waluye]

[Excerpt] Field work studies on the construction of the Rusumo hydro-electric dam of the Kagera Basin Organisation (KBO) is expected to start soon, the KBO Executive Secretary, Professor David S. O. Wacha, said yesterday.

Prof. Wacha said at the Dar es Salaam International Airport on arrival from Kigali, Rwanda, that agreement for the final studies for construction of the dam was signed between him and the Belgium External Relations Minister, Mr. Leo Clement Tindemans in Kigali on November 5.

He said experts from Belgium were expected in the country "anytime now" to start the final studies of the project which will be situated on the Tanzania-Rwanda border.

The Executive Secretary said he expected to pay a courtesy call on President Nyerere to brief him on the progress of the Organisation whose members are Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania. He did not say when he was expecting to see Mwalimu.

Prof. Wacha also said a donors meeting was expected to be held in Kigali--the KBO Headquarters--at the end of this month.

"All final studies for a telecommunication network in the area have been completed and the meeting on November 30 is expected to get donors who will assist in the implementation of the project", he pointed out.

Prof. Wacha said that construction of the KBO Headquarters in Kigali was expected to be completed in March or April, next year. The regional headquarters of Burundi at Gitega also in an advanced stage, was expected to be ready by March next year.

Construction of the regional headquarters for Tanzania at Bukoba was also in advanced stage while construction of Uganda regional headquarters at Mbarara was expected to start next year, he said.

On the railway link for the Organisation, Prof. Wacha said preliminary studies undertaken with assistance from Austria and Italy had been completed and were being studied by the member states.

NCI CHAIRMAN SAYS LATEX PRODUCTION TO START 1986-1987

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Excerpt]

THE first production of latex in rubber plantations in the country will start in 1986/87, saving the nation some 197m/- in foreign exchange annually.

This was stated at the weekend by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Chemical Industries (NCI), Ndugu G.E. Mbewe, in a ceremony held at the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam to bid farewell to the outgoing General Manager of the Arusha-based General Tyre (EA) Ltd., Mr. F.D. Cran, who has retired.

Ndugu Mbewe said the factory would reduce its annual foreign exchange requirements by 20 per cent when the tapping of its own rubber trees began.

He commended Mr. Cran for his managerial skills, saying he was one of the founders of rubber plantations in the country.

The factory's rubber growing projects took off in 1981 when it was estimated that some 167m/- would be needed in the next five years for the plantations in Muheza, Tanga region, and Kilombero in Morogoro Region where 5,000 hectares had been earmarked for the factory's needs.

Ndugu Mbewe explained that by the end of this year, the factory would produce some

157,000 tyres compared to the 19/8 peak year when 300,000 tyres were produced.

"The factory has sufficient raw materials to last up to March next year due to increased import-support funds".

The factory, which is a subsidiary of the NCI, has been experiencing on and off closures of its operations due to erratic supply of raw materials. Last year, its management ordered its staff in its ten branches to go on compulsory unpaid leave due to lack of raw materials.

Ndugu Mbewe, however, stated that despite such anomalies, Mr. Cran worked tirelessly with his staff to ensure at least some tyres were available to avoid the crippling of the transport sector which relied heavily on the factory's products.

The NCI Chairman assured that if resources were made available to the factory, "we can produce sufficient tyres to meet national demand and for export".

Traditional export markets were Burundi, Rwanda and Seychelles, he said, adding that the factory was currently trying to penetrate the Uganda market.

On the overall performance of the factory, Ndugu Mbewe said it had fared well when compared to data available from sister companies in Morocco and Mexico.

LECTURERS ASK GOVERNMENT TO RAISE CROP PRODUCER PRICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text] The Government has been called upon to make a "substantial increase" in food and cash crop producer prices if Tanzania is to overcome the present acute economic problems.

The call was made by three lecturers of the University of Dar es Salaam during a public discussion on 'The Economic Crisis in Tanzania--What is to be Done' held at the University yesterday.

The lecturers, who charged the Government of paying lip service over the years to agriculture, warned that unless substantial food and cash crop producer prices were instituted now, the national economy would collapse.

The Head of the Economic Department at the Hill, Professor S. M. Wangwe, said the time had come for the country's planning mechanism to be made more sensitive to changing circumstances in the country.

He said while industrial and agricultural production continued to decline, planners stuck to voluminous projects most of which could not be completed due to a decline in the country's foreign reserves.

Professor Wangwe observed that a glance at ministerial budgets over the years indicated a growth in formulation of projects, most of which have remained on the drawing boards for years due to lack of foreign exchange.

He suggested that the present attitude should not be how many projects a given ministry had prepared. Rather, how many existing ones have been completed.

Another lecturer, Dr. N. Lipumba, noted that unless strong emphasis was placed on agriculture, Tanzania will not succeed in industrialisation.

Noting that there has been an alarming growth in public administration and services at the expense of industrial and agricultural growth and development, Dr. Lipumba called for drastic control in Government expenditure.

He said if Tanzanians were really serious in rehabilitating the economy, then there was no alternative but to implement in totality all austerity measures that would bail out the country from its present economic problems.

Dr. Lipumba said he did not, for instance, see any reason why the country should have thirty ministers when fifteen could do, adding that projects such as the capital development could be suspended for the time being for more important undertakings.

He caused laughter when he said: "We can look back (on the Dodoma issue) without becoming stones. It is a political and sensitive issue, but we must discuss it now if we are really serious," he said.

Dr. Lipumba further said that it was also time to consider whether there was a need at this point to support institutions such as the People's Militia.

He called for the encouragement of the private sector, saying the only control the Government could concentrate on were the commanding heights of the economy. [as published]

Another lecturer, Dr. K. Miti, called for committed political leadership, warning that the present economic problems could invariably lead to political crisis.

He said the policy of Socialism and Self-Reliance would only be meaningful if it tackled the economic problems.

Calling for the re-introduction of the tractor hire system, Dr. Miti said it was time we changed from the hoe to mechanised farming.

CSO: 3400/332

ALMOST HALF OF STRANDED COFFEE TRANSPORTED TO MOSHI

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English Nov 83

[Article by John Waluye]

[Text]

MORE than 4,000 out of 10,000 tonnes of coffee stuck in Mbozi District, Mbeya Region, have been hauled to Moshi since an operation to ferry the crop was launched two weeks ago.

The Mbeya Regional Commissioner, Colonel Makame Rashidi, said in a telephone interview from Mbeya yesterday that 4,130 tonnes of coffee had been hauled by trucks to Moshi for curing since the operation started on October 31.

He said out of the coffee hauled, 3,600 tonnes had come from Mbozi District where the bulk of the crop was produced in the region.

Colonel Makame pointed out that 55 trucks provided by the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT), Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC), local transporters and villages were involved in the operation which was expected to be

completed by the end of next month.

"Coffee in the open in villages is now being stored in the village godowns", he said, adding that there were fears that the crop may be destroyed by the rains which had begun in the region.

The operation involves carrying coffee from Mbeya to Mikumi and Morogoro Railway stations where the crop is off-loaded onto railway wagons for onward haulage to Moshi.

Colonel Makame noted that the operation "is going on smoothly" despite the shortage of tyres and tubes which "is still a big problem".

The CAT General Manager, Ndugu Alphonse Rulegura, said from Moshi yesterday that all the coffee received from Mbeya was being processed. He, however, did not give figures.

CSO: 3400/332

NEWLY ARRIVED GENERATOR TO BOOST NEWALA AREA'S WATER SUPPLY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Seanokeng Phala]

[Text]

A GENERATOR sent by the Ministry of Water and Energy from Dar es Salaam arrived in Newala yesterday to help boost water supply in the area, facing an acute water shortage for the last six weeks.

The Mtwara Regional Development Director, Ndugu Oscar Mapunda, told the *Daily News* in a telephone interview from Mtwara yesterday that the generator would reinforce the remaining one at the Makondeko water pumping station.

Ndugu Mapunda said already technicians had started installing the new generator and it was expected to start working soon.

The water shortage was caused by a breakdown of water pumps and the ailing condition of generators which were installed in 1957.

However, Ndugu Mapunda said, some donor agencies had promised to help solve the problem. A meeting has been organised for Thursday in Dar es Salaam to be attended by UNICEF, Christian Council of Tanzania and a British agency.

The meeting would discuss possible ways of replacing the old water pumps and generators with new machinery capable of meeting the demand of Newala's increasing population.

Ndugu Mapunda said presently only a small part of Newala town received water. But still this was not adequate. "We plan to have at least eight tankers to help supply water to the people whilst the generators are still being repaired", he added.

CSO: 3400/332

SIDA MAKES 1983-1984 GRANT TO EDUCATION, LABOR MINISTRIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) has granted a total of 10m/- to the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare for the period of 1983/84.

Under a support programme agreement signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday at the Ministry of National Education by the Head of the SIDA Development Cooperation Office in Tanzania, Ndugu Gunnar Britt Andersson, and the Acting Principal Secretary in the Ministry of National Education, Ndugu Mishael S. Muze, about 80m/- will go to the education division.

The agreement follows an annual review by SIDA which started in October, this year. It reviewed what its contribution to the education sector and future requirements.

Under the agreement, SIDA will continue to support the adult education and primary school programmes.

In adult education SIDA will continue to support the rural areas import paper for printing materials as well as to bring 14 Landrovers to assist in the literacy programme.

SIDA will also rehabilitate the folk development colleges. The Ministry has already received 28 model classes and five *laboratory* which will be sent to the colleges.

SIDA will also support primary education by providing textbooks during the period and will finance correspondence and residential training for upgrading Grade C teachers to Grade A.

The agreement with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare will be signed at the weekend by the Acting Principal of the Ministry, Ndugu Morgan Manvanya.

Under the agreement, SIDA will donate about 24m/- to the National Vocational Training Division. Most of the money will go to the Moshi Vocational Centre that has opened recently. The centre was built with the aid of SIDA and has 15 Swedish teachers.

SIDA is also looking into the possibility of bringing two experts, one to deal with development curriculum and another in planning to the National Vocational Training Division.

CSD: 3400/332

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

MWATEX POWER PROBLEMS--The Mwanza Textile Mill (MWATEX) is producing only 15,000 metres of cloth per day compared to its capacity of 120,000 metres due to power problems in Mwanza town, the CCM Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa was told here yesterday. In a message at a rally held at the Ukombozi Stadium, CCM members in Mwanza District (Urban) said the town had been hit by the power problem for more than three years now. There are four power generators installed in 1978, but only one of them was presently working. The CCM members said the problem had forced several factories in Mwanza to send their workers on leave without pay for several months. They said MWATEX has 3,900 workers, but only one third of them were working, the remaining workforce was on leave without pay. [By John Mwaimu] [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Nov 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/332

INTERNATIONAL AID: VICTIMS IN SEARCH OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS

Paris: PUBLISHE AVANTAGE, no. 10, 1983, pp. 30-40

(Article by G. Prost: International Aid, the Democratic Myth and the Rights of Ugandans)

Since the fall of "Marshall" Idi Amin Dada in April of 1979, Uganda has been gradually repositioned by the media as it resumed its place on the agendas of international bankers and international officials. Was this the desirable and urgent result of a return to order, as President Milton Obote maintained, or does it reflect a return to the discreet tyranny following the dictatorship of the socialist强人 and increasingly faint voices of the opposition compromised?

If we keep to the facts, we can only find one certainty: the news pertaining to Uganda has declined steadily since the disappearance of the man the Austrian journalist called "ein Held von Afrika" (an African hero). Let us take the newspaper LE MONDE. In 1979, some 30 reports relating to Uganda were published, 80 percent of them being articles of two columns or more. There were another 30 reports in 1980, but the size of the articles was reduced by about half. And in 1981 there were 30 reports, but this time no more than barely 20 percent were articles, while the proportion of small "briefs" of a dozen lines increased (who reads them, apart from the specialists?). In 1982, there were no more than about 20 reports, of which only four were "real" articles. In the first four months of 1983, there was a decline to five reports, only two of them articles, and of only one column, moreover. Hardly surprising because one of those happy peoples whom everyone knows have no history.

If we are concerned not with the volume of information but its content, the situation seems more complex and almost paradoxical. In fact, there are reports on Uganda for violations of human rights, violations of the rights of man and allegations of International Economic Aid. Let us take the beginning of 1982, for example, and the following terms of the daily newspaper LE MONDE. On 27 March: "Aid Money of Africa for 2,000 Individuals Detained;" on 24 March: "Ugandan Police Arrest Four Members of the (Opposition) Democratic Party;" on 26 March: "President Obote Has Announced a \$600 Million Recovery Plan to Be Submitted for World Bank Evaluation;" on 27 March: "Expulsion of the CIO (International Organization of the Red Cross): Ugandan Government Asks International aid agency to Cease Its Activities;" on 10 April: "Fledgling Government in Uganda Targets Nominal Victims;" on 5 May: "Scenes

of Horror at the Makindye Prison;" on 23 May: "Harsh Financial Measures Permit Timid Economic Recovery Effort." There is something a bit surrealistic in this juxtaposition, which is, however, as we will attempt to show, basically rather logical.

To understand this logic, it must first of all be compared with that which prevailed in the period of Idi Amin's government (January 1971-April 1979). A rough soldier from the ranks, the Ugandan dictator was profoundly ignorant about economic realities, but he had a kind of theatrical instinct which led him to mount "coups" which were as much appreciated by the African masses as they were shocking to world public opinion. They included the brutal expulsion of Asian nationals in 1972, the forcing of the English residents in Uganda to take an oath on their knees, his entrance at the OAU summit conference on the shoulders of four black bearers in 1975, the humiliation of British Foreign Minister James Callaghan that same year, the ironic "advice" proffered to President Nixon during the Watergate crisis--one could list examples of this sort endlessly. Parallel to this there was the "nationalization" of the Ugandan economy, the systematic expropriation of foreign assets, accompanied by a frightful muddle which gradually led to the quasi-disappearance of the monetary sector of the economy and a return to a subsistence economy pure and simple. Under the "reign" of Idi Amin, cotton production dropped by 84.6 percent, that of tobacco 40 percent, that of robusta coffee 43.9 percent, that of arabica coffee 76.9 percent, that of tea 93.5 percent and that of sugar 90 percent.¹ In the industrial sector, which accounted for 12 percent of the gross domestic product in 1970, all that remained by 1980 was 2.4 percent of the cement production, 7.7 percent of that of steel, 15.1 percent of that of textiles, 2.7 percent of that of soap and 4.4 percent of that of matches. Only beer survived a little bit better, with 26.3 percent of the earlier production total.² Moreover, the Ugandan president did not hesitate to exhibit himself before the whole world in the picture by the filmmaker Barbet Schroeder, which showed him terrorizing his own ministerial cabinet. Nor was he ashamed to boast subsequently of the fact that no man can run faster than a bullet," after he had assassinated one of his ministers. No effort, even a cynical one, was made to give the world public the comfort of any small semblance of democracy or respect for the rights of man. And this within an international context (positions adopted by President Carter, the campaigns by Amnesty International, the gradual disillusionment of the militant Third World movement, etc.) showing great sensitivity to such concerns.

Bloody theater and economic neglect were the key words of a regime which relied on Islamic blackmail in order to get the Arab countries to finance a sort of continuing psychodrama. The present Ugandan state seems to have learned the lessons of this failure perfectly, and the terms of its power problem complex have been almost exactly reversed, even while the ethno-political realities in the country continue to be dealt with in the same violent fashion. Kampala has understood that in a situation of postcolonial hegemony, the dominant values have become the critical stake and the appearance of respect for them is a basic condition for exerting a positive influence on the economic flow. Fifteen years ago, Mr Obote played the card of prosocialist Third Worldism. Today he prides himself on having reestablished

in Uganda one of the rare multiparty regimes on the continent and, according to his finance minister, "on having been the model student of the International Monetary Fund." Unlike the bad student, Amin, who in the end was deprived of any Western aid, the (almost) good student, Obote, is benefitting from a favorable attitude on the part of some. It is interesting to analyze the balance between form and foundation and to try to see of what the regime in Kampala consists in fact.

In this situation, it is obvious that the reports themselves are more the goal than the means, and the decline in the volume of information we have noted is no accident. For about 2 years, it has become increasingly difficult to find out what is happening in Uganda. Cameron Morton, the BBC correspondent assigned to Kampala, was expelled in September of 1981, and was soon followed by free-lance journalist Tom Lansner. Visiting newsmen have been treated hardly any better. Hugh Davies of the DAILY TELEGRAPH, Norman Rhee of British television, Paul Dillon and Ayoub Mirza of the ITN agency, and Mark Lee, representing Reuter and the Associated Press, were expelled one after the other. The AFP, which is doing excellent work, operates out of Nairobi.

The banishment of the International Red Cross, the only agency authorized to visit the prisons, the requirement that foreign diplomats obtain authorization for any travel outside Kampala, the lack of security in a number of regions--all of these have contributed very substantially to reducing the opportunities of obtaining information.

But when economic journalists like Quentin Peel or Michael Holman of the FINANCIAL TIMES or the local correspondents of AFRICAN BUSINESS, the publication of the powerful British IPC group, want to visit, they are welcomed most warmly and the most attractive figures are supplied to them.

Elsewhere, keen attention is devoted to respect for the democratic forms. Initially, just like the regime of "Marshal" Idi Amin, this government was the product of a military coup d'etat carried out on 12 May 1980 by the present chief of the general staff of the Ugandan army (and second cousin of President Obote), Lt Col David Oyite-Ojok. But unlike Idi Amin who, in January 1971, made a solemn promise to hold elections, only to forget this embarrassing statement subsequently, the Military Commission government did in fact, 7 months after it took office, organize elections it has insistently described as "democratic."

The organization and the holding of the elections, however, seem to have been rather surprising, even taking the situation in the country just after more than 8 years of dictatorship into account. Let the reader judge: first of all, in October 1980, the president of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga (who is vice president today), decided that there would be 126 seats to be filled. The opposition insisted on 140, claiming that there had been inequitous electoral districting to the disadvantage of the southern area, much more densely populated but hostile to the former and future president Obote, who was then a simple citizen, who supported the Military Commission. The opposition demand was rejected. On 8 November, Mr Muwanga decided that

there would be four ballot boxes at each voting place, one for each of the four parties nominating candidates.³ The opposition protested, claiming that it would really be too easy to know where each citizen was casting his vote, such that voting secrecy would not be respected. The leaders of the Military Commission paid no attention. During November, a thousand "uncertain" policemen and 14 district commissioners were dismissed and replaced by UPC [Uganda People's Congress] sympathizers. The "chief justice," Mr Samuel Wambuzi, whose duty it was to announce the results and examine any allegations of fraud, was relieved of his duties. He was an elderly and respected judge committed to respect for the British democratic principles. His successor was younger and favored Mr Obote. Then, during the registration of candidates, 17 seats were automatically assigned to the UPC before the balloting even began: the bloc of 15 seats for the province of West Nile, where there were troubles which, Mr Muwanga claimed, "prevented the holding of elections." In two other districts "there was no opposition." Certain DP [Democratic Party] candidates in West Nile who insisted on being registered were subjected to death threats and a number of them deemed it prudent to seek refuge in Zaire and Sudan. In at least one case, a police officer responsible for guaranteeing the safety of a would-be candidate fled with him after UPC militiamen tried to assassinate him.

The election was held on 10 December 1980. During the following day, Mr Vincent Ssekono, president of the Electoral Commission, began to announce the partial results. There was quite a surprise: despite the acts of intimidation increasingly directed against it (in Bushenyi, the UPC candidate went so far as to wound his DP rival with a bullet), it appeared that the Democratic Party had carried the day, since by the afternoon it had already won 65 seats out of 126. The secretary general of the DP predicted a win within the 71-to 73-seat bracket on the basis of the results already announced. Mr Muwanga then made a radio announcement prohibiting the publication of any results, on pain of imprisonment. Mr Ssekono disappeared, and it was announced shortly afterward that he was "indisposed." Messrs Muwanga, Obote and Oyite-Ojok met during the night of 11-12 December. At midnight, Mr Muwanga personally announced the "real" results: 74 seats for the UPC, 51 for the DP, and 1 for the UPM [Uganda People's Movement]. Some of the results were astonishing: in Gulu-Nord, Mr Ocaya, a DP candidate born in that region, was already celebrating his "walkover" victory over his adversary when he learned from the radio that he had won only 140 votes, in other words, fewer than the number of those present at the celebration. In Bushenyi, the seat was declared won by the UPC while the counting of the votes was still in progress. Concerned to the end with legalistic appearances, the Military Commission then obtained, through a complex of various threats and pressures, the support of the Commonwealth observers team assigned to oversee the regularity of the elections. Headed by a former Ghanaian ambassador, now retired, Mr Ebenezer Debrah, and restricted to Kampala without facilities for verifying what was occurring in the provinces, this mission was to declare the election valid "despite certain irregularities," and to leave the country promptly.

Mr Milton Obote, the leader of the party thus shown to have a "majority," was proclaimed the "legally elected" president of Uganda. The astonishing thing is not this complex of irregularities and fraud, but rather the fact that the

Military Commission imposed upon itself the requirement of holding this "election," the result of which was established in advance. But the explanation is doubtless to be found in the title of an article published in a British economic weekly: "It Is Not How Mr Obote Came To Power That Matters, But What He Will Do Afterward."⁴ And in fact it does seem that for some international opinion sectors, fully aware at the outset of the purely formal nature of this entire process, maintenance of appearances suffices to justify a real resumption of economic relations. Two attitudes can be discerned: on the one hand, the Doctors Without Frontiers, the International Red Cross, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and Amnesty International were determined to denounce the violent repression which immediately followed the electoral exercise (massacres in Ombacci in June of 1981, 100,000 refugees in Zaire and Sudan, 20,000 arrests and 1500 killed in the Kampala suburbs in the spring of 1982). Elsewhere, British and American, and to a certain extent German, diplomats, officials of the World Bank, the EEC and IMF, the British business community and Indian businessmen insisted, on the contrary, on the economic recovery effort, satisfied with a "parliament" the operation of which we will examine, and seeing in the violence nothing more than regrettable but inevitable "confusion," which they claimed the press arbitrarily magnified.

And this international "solidarity" is producing concrete results for a country which, at the end of the Amin era, was finding itself little by little wholly excluded by all sources of Western aid. In June of 1981, the IMF committed \$197 million and the World Bank \$95 million, a figure which was to be increased to \$135 million the following year, and then to \$165 million. At the same time, various sources (the EEC, India, the United States, various private consortiums involved in the economy of East Africa) offered \$225 million. To conform with the requirements of the IMF, the government in Kampala decided in June of 1981 to let the shilling fluctuate, and it immediately went from 7 to 70 per U.S. dollar. A year later it was to be 91, and 16 months later 105, causing consumer prices to spiral but reducing foreign exchange trade. That same month, the Save the Children Fund was forced to withdraw from West Nile after threats of death from the army. Doctors Without Frontiers, the Fathers of Verona and the CICR followed, while a government campaign left thousands of civilians dead and forced a quarter of the population of the province to seek refuge abroad.

"I demand the advent of an honest government. I will become the advocate of moderation. Foreign investments will be welcome. There will be no nationalization." These statements were made by Mr Obote on his return to Uganda in May of 1980. The rhetoric is interesting, since it links "honest government" and "moderation" with "foreign investments." From this point of view, the speeches by the regime are transparently candid and reveal great internal logic.

In March 1982, Sir Peter Meinertzhangen, director of the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC), announced that the corporation planned to invest in Uganda. At the same time, Kampala promised total and full restitution of all that Amin had nationalized. This was good news for the East African Breweries (based in Nairobi, with British capital), which would recover 1.5 million

pounds sterling in investments; for the Canadian Falconbridge company, which took back the Kilembe copper mines and the Jinja processing plant; for the British Mitchell-Cotts company, which got back tea plantations worth 1.5 million pounds sterling; for the Anglo-Kenyan East African Tobacco group; for the Madhvani group, which was given back the Kakira sugar plantation and all its other investments; for Mehta, which recovered the Lugazi plantations; and for the whole of the Indian community, to which the law dated 21 February 1983 promised total restitution of assets worth \$200 million.

Such good will merited a reward. Thus on 18 November 1981, the Club of Paris agreed to postpone \$12.5 million in debts and to cancel 22 million pounds sterling, while allocating 3.5 million pounds sterling in aid without security. It was to do this again, rescheduling \$30 million of the Ugandan debt in January of 1983, and agreeing to a grace period of 5 years for the payment of interest. In March of 1982, a consortium made up of the Viennese Allgemeine Finanz und Warentreuhand, the General Banking Company in Brussels, the SOCFIN, S.A. and ABAY Engineering (Belgian), as well as the ADB [African Development Bank] in Abidjan, decided to grant a loan of 65 million pounds sterling to the Madhvani group to reestablish the sugar plantations which had just been returned to it. A few weeks later, the Mehta group announced investments of \$60 million in the plantations it had regained in Lugazi.

It was also in March of 1982 that the World Food Program announced that since 1980 it had provided food aid in kind worth \$18.1 million to the provinces of West Nile and Karamoja, which had been left entirely to their fate by the central government. At least this was true where aid was concerned, for at the same time, armed repression resumed with still greater force and the HCR in Juba, in South Sudan, counted 150 to 200 refugees per day crossing the frontier, while on 15 April 1982, Amnesty International appealed to President Obote "to halt the massacres and the torture of civilians." Gaunt survivors also flooded into Kenya, with descriptions of scenes of horror in the prisons (Makindye, Luzira), where nothing had changed since the days of Amin except the identity of the torturers, while in October of 1982 30,000 Banyarwanda, accused as a group of "supporting the guerrilla fighters," were deported to their so-called "country of origin," where the majority of them had never set foot.

"Amnesty International is generalizing in error without examining specific cases. The people arrested and described by them as political prisoners are often thieves or murderers. Some died natural deaths. Our opponents are painting a false picture of Uganda abroad, utilizing false reports." President Obote chose to make these statements to the FINANCIAL TIMES.⁵ To add further spice, they were published right beside an ad paid for by the Madhvani International, Ltd. group (the largest private investor in Uganda, just "de-nationalized") congratulating Dr Milton Obote "on having brought back the glories of the good old days!"

Clearly, in order to counteract lying statements by the "powerful forces abroad which are seeking the government's Achilles' heel,"⁵ it is well to have friends. And the better those friends are placed, the better able they are to deal with accusations on the subject of the rights of man. Thus the

Morgan Merchant Bank was given the task, early in 1981, of drafting a detailed list of Uganda's creditors. The task must have been a sizable one, since the bank was paid a sum of a half million dollars per month for producing the list. The son of the British foreign minister at that time, Lord Carrington, also happened to be an eminent member of the Morgan board of directors--a happy coincidence which contributed to mutual understanding. In the United States, the Ugandan government employed the services of the Edelman and Co. firm. They are "consultants" very familiar with the Senate corridors, where they represent clients with sometimes thorny problems, among others the government in Pretoria.

In August of 1982, Kampala formally challenged the HCR figures on the number of refugees in Sudan,⁶ and on 1 September, it accused Amnesty International of having "dealt a serious blow to the usual understanding and confidence in the diplomatic sector" by engaging in a "well-orchestrated campaign of hostile publicity."

It will be noted that it is the style which is in question here, rather than the basis, that is to say the very reality of the violence. During the conference in Paris (May 1982) at which the IMF had just committed itself to a new segment of loans totaling \$95 million, and Great Britain separately allocated an additional 10 million pounds sterling, the question of violations of the rights of man was raised by France and the FRG, among others. In October 1982 President Obote deplored the fact that "Amnesty International is awaiting an international conference with Uganda as a participant, in order to publish a press statement later." And to demonstrate his serious attitude toward the key questions, he immediately added that "we will offer investors exemption from customs duties and the sales tax for all fixed capital equipment. We will exempt them from the tax on companies and will offer still further advantages." The practical prohibition on strikes is one of these advantages, while the wages workers earn come to 2-3,000 shillings per month.⁷ What is particularly ironic is the fact that the same financial circles which are so generous with their confidence in the Kampala regime today expressed their satisfaction when it was overthrown in January 1971 by the man who was then only Gen Idi Amin, jokingly called "Big Daddy." It is true that the years 1969 and 1970 were those of the 'Common Man's Charter" and the Movement to the Left, which, lukewarm and ineffective though they may have been, sufficed to frighten the holders of foreign capital. In January 1971, THE OBSERVER ran a headline reading "Obote Will Leave No Happy Memories," while in October of 1982, the FINANCIAL TIMES headed an article "Milton Obote: The Only Man Capable of Imposing a Painful Recovery Program."

Unfortunately, this painful program requires that the 40 to 60 percent of the population which voted "wrong" or which belongs to "uncertain" ethnic groups be brought to heel, whatever it takes. This does indeed play into the hands of the armed opposition, since legal opposition has been rendered totally powerless. Mr Ssemogerere, the leader of the DP, retains his candor. When the secretary general of his party fled to Nairobi, from which he issued an appeal for armed struggle (May 1981), he disavowed him, but he stated shortly afterward⁸ that "between persuasion and war, I would choose the former, but lacking results, there will be desertions due to despair. People are beginning to say that dialogue produces nothing." The DP newspapers MUNNO and

MUNNANSI NEWS publish periodic assessments of the repression, pursuing their news reporting task with extraordinary courage, despite the threats and the arrests. In one sense, pure formalism is never entirely formal, and the DP is benefitting from the UPC need to maintain a democratic "display window" for foreign inspection. As this "window" still allows too much to be seen (MUNNO is one of the sources used by the AFP and the Nairobi newspapers), a maneuver is slowly being organized in an effort to maintain the appearance of a democratic opposition while depriving it of any domestic reality. First of all, there is an effort to use it. In January 1982, four DP deputies who were natives of Busoga were persuaded to abandon the opposition for the government. They were generously compensated for doing so, and one of them, Mr David Kisaja-Nabeta, was appointed ambassador to Paris (June 1982). Score: 78 to 47. On 21 January 1983, Mr Crispus Kiyonga, the only UPM deputy, was deprived of his seat "for failing to attend 30 consecutive sessions of the Parliament." The other leaders of his party (Mrs Rhoda Kalima, Mr Bidanda Sali) had been arrested, and Mr Kiyonga has never dared to try to occupy his seat in the Parliament. The same "30 sessions' absence" reason justified the expulsion of DP deputies Kaboha and Bernard Buzabo. The case of Mr Abou Mayanja, the elderly and "historic" leader of the DP since the colonial era, is even more of a paradox. On 8 February 1983, the High Court ruled in his favor, dismissing the petition of his unfortunate rival Mr Sebuliba (UPC) for his removal. Then on 22 February, this same High Court, at the request of the Ministry of Justice, removed Mr Abou Mayanja, again invoking the famous 30 absences clause. The DP deputies are in fact often absent. They have also been constantly threatened, and the threats sometimes become facts, as in the case of Batumuraki in 1982, or Mr Rajab Lutaaya on 17 April 1983. Both were assassinated by unknown persons. Today there are eight vacant seats in Parliament, and there remain only 41 DP deputies as compared to 76 for the 'C.

Last 1 February, Mr Ssemogerere stated that under these conditions, his party refused to participate in partial elections without serious international guarantees of a return to order and respect for the rights of candidates.

We then witnessed the resurrection of the minuscule Conservative Party (CP), which has no seats, and was expected to play the "loyal opposition" role. Made up of individuals with nostalgia for the old KabakaYekka monarchist group with which Mr Obote engaged in an alliance in 1962, before forcing it into submission in 1966, this would obviously be an opposition group with which it would be easy to live. The DP thus found itself in a very delicate position: it could either participate in partial elections, thus endorsing them at the risk of seeing its few elected officials removed, or indeed assassinated, or it could boycott such an election and see the CP established as a "loyal opposition," tempting the UPC to continue chipping away at the DP by every means until it could be replaced with a docile opposition which would owe everything to the government.

In international financial circles, everyone knows but pretends not to know, for the buds on the democratic vine must be protected. By the provisions of Lome 2, Kampala would be entitled to a credit bracket ranging from \$85 to 97 million. A record coffee harvest is expected. Following the increase in the

prices paid to producers, of which the IMF made so much, the price per kilogram of green robusta coffee will be 50 shillings, i.e., about the same as 80 grams of meat or two boxes of matches. On 30 January 1983, Cardinal Nsubuga announced the death of 173 Banyarwanda, who had been deported, in their camp in Merema Hills. The cause of death was not specified. In the course of the month of April, several "skirmishes" led to a good 100 deaths in the suburbs of Kampala alone, but the AFP reported only 17, for lack of reliable sources of information.

Now the "state of law" on the British model still retains very considerable strength in the collective mind, as the extent of the participation (83 percent) in the 10 December 1980 elections shown. One could even say that it was in large part due to the frustration caused by the manipulation of the elections that the armed opposition developed 3 months later. The DP is a Christian democratic party, whose electoral funds came from the German CDU [Christian Democratic Union]. It is known for its moderation, which did not prevent the U.S. ambassador to Kampala from remarking that Mr Obote is the best rampart against...the return of Idi Amin! And what Idi Amin says, Libya says. Thus the DP, without its knowledge, of course, could not help but be the harbinger of the Libyans: q.e.d., whoever is anti-Libyan cannot but be, by definition, a democrat.

The Ugandan opposition, democratic and pro-Western in the majority, feels neglected. It notes with a certain bitterness that the Western lenders (this is a pleonasm, since the only contribution of the USSR has been to forgive the debt of \$30 million contracted under Amin for arms supply) seem to be practicing their own political philosophy hardly at all, preferring investment guarantee commitments to it. This opposition notes that the climate of violence would in the long run seem likely to benefit others. For about a year now, antiguerilla Ugandan troops have been staffed in the field by North Korean military advisers. Some have already been killed in military operations. The opposition is asking if it would be an acceptable intervention in the domestic affairs of a state to use economic aid as a means of pressure to force respect for the most basic rights of its own population? After all, these same means of pressure succeeded very well in converting Mr Obote from his former socialist views to an ultraliberal kind of capitalism and the delights of monetarism. That is to say, the power they entail.

FOOTNOTES

1. World Bank statistics (1981).
2. FINANCIAL TIMES, 22 October 1982.
3. The Uganda People's Congress (UPC) is the party of President Obote. The Democratic Party (DP), headed by Mr Paul Ssemogerere, is the main opposition party. The Uganda People's Movement (UPM), is headed by Mr Yoweri Museveni, formerly a member of the Military Commission, and today in the armed opposition. The very small Conservative Party (CP) is headed by Mr Mayanja Nkangi.

4. THE ECONOMIST, 13 December 1980.
5. 22 October 1982.
6. In fact, observers believe that the HCR figures are probably underestimates, because a party of the refugees finds direct aid in the brush from their ethnic brothers (Madi, particular) without ever being placed on the United Nations list.
7. A bottle of beer costs 350 shillings and a kilogram of meat about 600.
8. To LIBERATION correspondent Pierre Haski, in August 1981.

5157
CSO: 3419/161

AUGUST REVOLUTION-TRADE UNION TIES EXAMINED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN 21 Oct 83 p 7

[Editorial by Babou Paulin Bamouni: "The August Revolution and the Trade Unions"]

[Text] In Western Africa, Upper Volta, has distinguished itself by its energetic trade unions, which have made it stand out and put it at the forefront of politically combative African countries. This is linked to the fact that the union spirit developed very early in our country, starting in 1946.

This inclination toward struggle has constituted a saving grace for the Voltan people, both with regard to the colonial power and the neo-colonial powers that our country has known.

It is this spirit of struggle, nurtured by the omnipresent unions, that enabled the Voltan people in 1966 to put an end to the dictatorial and reactionary power of Maurice Yameogo by an uprising of the people. This union struggle, or this pure unionism of old, had a precise aim: to energetically defend the interests of the workers and, beyond them, those of the Voltan people, who, consequently, not only benefited from the union freedoms but also from the individual and collective freedoms.

Under the various lower-middle-class, reactionary military-civil regimes directed by General Lamizana and Colonel Seye Zerbo, it was again the unions, leading the workers and the people, who fought these local servants of imperialism, so as to spare the Voltan people, who today stand ready to build their future.

All these union struggles, more or less victorious and brilliant, sharpened and brought to light the irreconcilable class contradictions that reached their climax on 4 August. Unfortunately, before this outcome, the unions, betraying the common cause, had already been taken over by reactionary, "anti-people," pro-Fascist forces. The Voltan unions had thus been partially undermined since then.

The August revolution therefore came just in time to save the situation and rehabilitate the union forces, some of whom, having remained authentic, intend to continue the struggle with the revolution. Others, however, having sold

out to the reactionaries. have chosen the camp of betrayal and are preparing to stab the people in the back.

What, then, is the role of the unions in our revolution?

We know that the unions, by definition, defend the interests of the workers and thus those of the Voltan people in general. As praiseworthy a thing as could be desired! As for our August revolution, it took a step further to defend not only the interests of the workers but the overriding interests of the people as a whole. The role of the unions can only be alongside our revolution to aid it in its irreversible march toward the new Voltan society, source of happiness for the Voltan people. A union that would take another stance cannot claim to defend the interests of the workers, and even less thos' of the people. Its camp is known: that of the reactionary minority, which is determined to use the union initials--in this case, SNEAHV--to satisfy its egotistical and lamentable interests in a loathsome and vilely abominable lower middle-class spirit.

What, then, shall the attitude of our revolution--and thus that of the people--be in the face of such a group of sinister and infamous individuals? To fight them with our last strength, until they are totally eliminated as enemies of the people, remains the only attitude to adopt.

The Voltan people thus has known what to expect since the time that these counterrevolutionary elements, manipulated by the reactionary forces, have been mysterically agitating within their ranks to try to worry them. It will not work! And no one, no one in this Voltan society will let himself be worried by these irresponsible elements that our Revolution Defense Committees intend to quickly conduct to the cemetery, should they ever dare, by thoughtlessness and egoism, to take advantage of our revolution for Machiavellian interests.

All responsible unions that know by our actions and by our political line that we intend not only to guarantee to the workers their rights but also to save this people--this people of men and women who put their hope in the August revolution--have their place alongside us for the total success of our revolution. With full knowledge of the facts, we say to any counterrevolutionary spirit, bent on defying us, that we promise him death when the bell so: is the hour of confrontation!

The country or death; we shall conquer.

12368
CSO: 3419/57

UPPER VOLTA

AFP REPORTER EXAMINES SANKARA REGIME

AB242105 Paris AFP in French 1442 GMT 23 Nov 83

[By Phillippe Mudry: "Upper Volta on the Alert"]

[Text] Ouagadougou, 23 November (AFP)--Observers have noted that nearly 4 months after taking over power in the Upper Volta, the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, is haunted by "plots hatched abroad" to "destabilize" it, and it does not seem to have established its authority internally nor to have put an end to doubts about it abroad.

Internally however, the young leaders who came to power through the 4 August coup acted quickly and methodically to consolidate their power and were helped in this task by the wave of support given to the CNR and its chairman, Captain Thomas Sankara.

The house arrests followed by the arrest of several political personalities, including three former presidents (Maurice Yameogo, Saye Zerbo and Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo), the retirement of "disengagement" of several soldiers and civil servants--319 persons have been officially "disengaged" from the civil service--has enabled the government to rapidly brush aside those it considers its enemies.

Added to this is a thorough remodeling of the political structures of the country characterized by the continued ban on political parties and also by the implantation of revolutionary defense committees, CDR, at all levels, especially in the villages and districts.

The creation of the CDR's was even encouraged during the [words indistinct] conflict with the Upper Voltan trade unions who, though silent today, are traditionally powerful and contributed toward the downfall of many a president in the past.

Finally, the creation at the end of October of People's Vigilante Brigades for the defense of civilians and of people's courts as well as an overall administrative division of the country accompanied by a large-scale reshuffling of prefects has completed the overhaul in all fields.

Nevertheless, the CNR leaders continue to face serious difficulties. First, economic ones: the economic crisis has hit this already poor country very hard

and a preoccupying drought has seriously affected agricultural production. The grain deficit [words indistinct] according to a very reliable source.

On the political level, the authorities are worried especially by what they claim to be the activities of personalities on the run such as Jean Kambouele, former commander of the armored division of the Upper Voltan Armed Forces or Prof Joseph Ki-Zerbo, leader of the Upper Voltan Progressive Front.

Government circles continue to speak of several thefts of weapons as well as the appearance on two occasions in the past few weeks of an unidentified aircraft over Upper Voltan territory.

The haunting ideas of "mercenaries" has led the authorities to call on the people for "more extreme vigilance." The case of a "mercenary" shot on 2 November and found to be carrying stolen French identity papers--his identity has not been officially disclosed, but he could be a Belgian national according to reliable sources--is given in particular to justify this attitude.

All these threats, in the eyes of the authorities, clearly pose a problem in regard to relations with Ivory Coast which according to observers is worried about this revolution, whose good relations with Libya are no secret, taking place at its doorstep.

If President Sankara and his main aides refrain from specifically naming Ivory Coast, this is not so with their followers, and references to that country and its president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, are obvious in official speeches.

Thus on 15 November near the Ivorian border, CDR national secretary Lieutenant Pierre Ouedraogo denounced "the guardians of imperialist interests" and "the watchdogs" upon whom people "bestow the title of sages." The discussion between Captain Sankara and President Houphouet-Boigny on the occasion of the summit of the West African economic community at the end of October in Niamey, Niger, did not seem to have solved the dispute.

But Upper Volta has demonstrated the desire to maintain the most cordial relations possible with its other immediate neighbors. This desire is particularly clear in the case of Ghana. Presidents Sankara and Jerry Rawlings have met on several occasions and joint military maneuvers were organized in early November. This desire is also demonstrated with Mali, in particular over the thorny border issue that has existed between the two countries for several years now. The decision to refer this dispute to the International Court of Justice at The Hague and the lifting of the Upper Voltan veto over the admission of Mali into the West African Monetary Union (UMOA) testify to the intention of the Upper Voltan authorities to normalize relations with Bamako as early as possible.

Relations with Niger--led by General Seyni Kountche, whom Captain Sankara has met four times since he came to power--are described as "excellent." As for relations with Togo, they are "without cloud and without problem," according to Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Arba Diallo, who visited Lome on Tuesday.

More generally, Upper Volta has decided to "explain" its revolution to many other African countries. This is the main significance of the tour undertaken on 16 November by Captain Blaise Compaore, the minister of state to the presidency, to Congo, Angola, Cameroon and Gabon. This diplomatic offensive does not, however, prevent Upper Volta from upholding its "progressive" options by declaring, for instance, that it is in "solidarity" with Cuban President Fidel Castro and Daniel Ortega, the coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta, after the American military intervention in Grenada or from having diplomatic links with Albania. This explains the perplexity noticeable in diplomatic circles of the region as to what course Upper Volta will take. In reality, these circles believe that any judgment on Upper Volta should be made on the concrete measures it takes in domestic affairs rather than on its statements in respect to the outside.

From this point of view, it is emphasized that the verdicts of the public tribunals, where there is no lawyer and whose verdicts are irrevocable, in respect to political figures under arrest give an invaluable indication of the new Upper Voltan regime's desire to "pacify" or on the contrary to "purge."

CSO: 349/193

REFUSAL OF PRICE INCREASE UPSETS BEEF PRODUCERS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 11 Nov 83 p 2

[Text]

THE Ministry of Agriculture has said it is unable to agree to any immediate adjustment in beef prices in compensation for the recent substantial increase in stockfeed prices.

This was reported in *The Farmer* magazine this week.

The Chairman of the Cattle Producers' Association, Mr Keith Harvey, said that as soon as the extent of the price increase (in feeds) was known, a submission was made to the Ministry. This clearly demonstrated the effect increases would have on production

costs.

While acknowledging that no "simple compensation formula" was possible, it was emphasised that producers delivering to the CSC in the December to February period would be increasingly prejudiced, to the extent that the use of purchased feed to finish cattle in this period would no longer be economically justified, he said.

Since the revision of the producer prices schedule on March 1, specifically designed to direct the beef industry on a growth path, Mr Harvey said that the incentive elements "have been completely eroded" by rising costs.

"We are now faced with an unprecedented rise in processed food costs, our principal variable input, of up to 70%."

He added that it was becoming increasingly difficult to sustain confidence within the industry solely by means of "feasibility studies and circuses."

The production and marketing of quality beef required the largest degree of forward planning.

CSO: 3400/328

SKILLED EMIGRATION SITUATION IMPROVES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 11 Nov 83 p 6

[Text]

A TOTAL of 4 803 skilled personnel left Zimbabwe between January and August this year as compared to 4 884 who left during the same period last year.

The latest Government statistics also show that during the eight-month period Zimbabwe received 2 024 skilled immigrants; last year 1 994 came into the country.

The figures reflect a different picture from the immediate post-Independence period when large numbers of skilled people left the country, and small numbers arrived.

Between January and August this year Zimbabwe lost 859 skills in the professional, technical and related workers field and gained 799 skills in the same category during the same period.

The professional, technical and related workers field includes physical scientists and related technicians, architects, engineers and technicians, medical, dental, veterinary and related workers, and accountants and teachers.

In the production and related workers field 393 workers migrated to Zimbabwe during the eight-month period this year; 370 migrated during this period last year.

The loss was 1 383 between January and August this year as compared to 1 316 during the same period last year.

This field includes production supervisors and general workers, miners, welders, quarrymen, machinery fitters, carpenters, electrical fitters and others.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

CONCERN ABOUT MAIZE SITUATION--Although millers are being supplied with monthly allocations of maize, the Grain Marketing Board is confident that maize will not run short of the [words indistinct]. The Grain Marketing Board general manager, Mr (Bill Long), says there is increasing concern about the maize situation in Zimbabwe. However, the monthly allocation is done to ensure that timely steps are taken for maintaining adequate supplies for human consumption until the new crop becomes available. [Text] [MB300708 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Nov 83]

YUGOSLAV EQUIPMENT--GOODS valued between US\$2,5 and US\$3 million, and ranging from telecommunication equipment to tractors, are expected to arrive in Zimbabwe soon from Yugoslavia. Mr Stanislav Lazar, the counsellor for economic and trade affairs in the Yugoslav embassy in Harare, told The Gazette that the equipment constitutes Yugoslavia's 1981 Zimcord pledge to Zimbabwe. "It was delayed for various reasons", he said, "including a change of government in Yugoslavia, but it has all been finalised now and we are expecting the goods to arrive at any moment now". He said that the goods include some telecommunications, dental and medical equipment, tractors, diesel engines, and equipment for the Mutare Technical College's workshops and laboratories. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 11 Nov 83 p 2]

CSO: 3400/328

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